THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

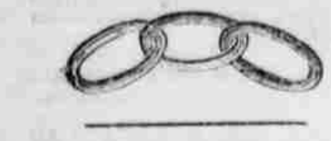
VOL. IX.—NO. 100. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

I.O.O.F.

IN GOD WE TRUST

Friendship, Love, and Truth



THE JUBILEE.

The Semi-Centennial of Odd Fellowship.

The Grand Demonstration at the Academy of Music This Morning.

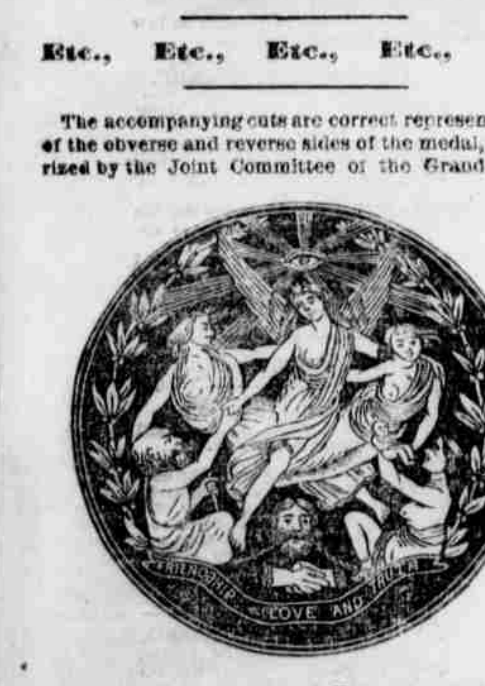
The Addresses by P. G. M. John W. Stokes, M. W. G. Sire E. D. Farnsworth, and R. W. G. Secretary James L. Ridgely.

The Anniversary Hymn by B. P. Shillaber and the Jubilee Hymn by E. P. Nowell.

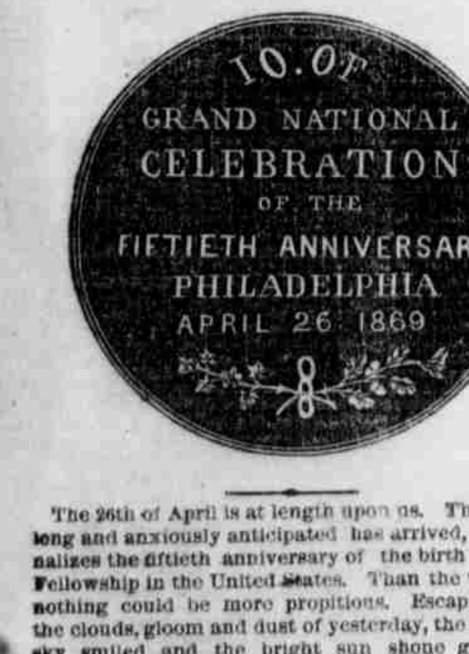
The Programme of This Even-Evening's Exercises.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The accompanying cuts are correct representations of the obverse and reverse sides of the medal, authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge



and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in commemoration of the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The medal was drawn and designed by Mr. M. J. Donald.



The 26th of April is at length upon us. The day so long and anxiously anticipated has arrived, and signalizes the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Odd Fellowship in the United States. Than the weather, nothing could be more propitious. Escaping from the clouds, gloom and dust of yesterday, the fair blue sky smiled and the bright sun shone gaily this morning. The day is a holiday. At an early hour the streets were thronged. From every housetop flutters a flag, while the numerous lodge-rooms scattered everywhere throughout the city are indicated by scores of tiny signals, and yards of bunting floating in the air of Spring. Hundreds of the "Order" were perambulating the streets at the very peep o'day. As the time approached for the formation of the procession, their neat black suits and white badges were everywhere visible hurrying towards Broad street. Along the streets through which the procession was to pass, as early as 8 o'clock, you could see indications of preparations in progress to give facility to a view of the long line of marching men. The whole city was on the *qui vive*. School-boys gladly deserted their books for the nonce, and school-girls donned their most bewitching attire. The grand celebration forms the one and only theme of conversation. As the ever recurring apprehension yesterday was that the weather to-day would prove unkind, so the constant felicitation to-day is that that apprehension to-day is dissipated. Never since the Rebellion has this quiet Quaker City been in such an excitement, but peace, not war, is now the cause.

The Order.

"And the good seed fell upon good soil, and brought forth a hundred fold," yea, a thousand fold. Just fifty years ago to-day, in the year 1819, Thomas Wildey, or, as he was popularly termed, "Father Wildey," planted the acorn from which has sprung the mighty oak of "Odd Fellowship." He made the beginning at Baltimore, but only the beginning. In a very few years the Order spread, gathered strength, and ramified. It now probably is the most extensive and flourishing organization in this country. Certainly one of the most numerous and prosperous on the earth. So far as its progress is concerned, in no age or country has any association yet been originated by man that has attained in so brief a period such strength in numbers and power, in usefulness and benevolence. Since the day of its founding it has been steadily growing, until now it claims to have on its rolls over three hundred thousand members. Nearly thirty-eight hundred lodges are in prosperous working condition throughout the country.

To many Odd Fellowship is a strange mystery; but it should not be, since the Order has been productive of such vast amounts of good. That the great, grand, and humane objects of the Order are understood, however, and appreciated, is well attested by the Semi-Centennial Celebration, and the presence of the many thousand strangers in Philadelphia to-day.

The Scene at the Academy.

Of course, Broad street, and especially the Academy of Music, formed the focus of excitement. There, up and down that noble thoroughfare, farther than the eye could reach, crowds of people on the sidewalks, and hundreds of horsemen in the street, ebbed and flowed. The brilliant insignia of the members of the Order were everywhere visible—their scarlet scarfs reddening with an added tone, and their silver or golden medals and stars shining in the sunbeams. The celebration at the Academy did not commence until some time after the hour specified; but long before the arrival of 9 o'clock crowds of people commenced pouring in the doorways. No compression, wrangling, or jostling, however, occurred. They who entered all had checks allotting them seats, and consequently no disorder obtained. Contrary to expectation, not a single decoration of any description had been placed upon the interior of the place. The stage was set with the scene ordinarily used on such occasions, and liberally supplied with seats, benches, and settees. Numerous music stands were likewise placed in the orchestra, to serve the purposes of the unusually large band which Professor Engelke had obtained. Seats were also provided on the stage for the chorus. Bordering on 10 o'clock the orators of the occasion entered, and soon afterwards the ceremonies began. Surrounding the Hon. Daniel M. Fox—who occupied the seat of honor—were the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Above their heads floated a beautiful silken flag, emblazoned with the letters "I. O. O. F., G. L. U. S." The officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania were likewise on the stage. In the left of the parquette circle were seated the members of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, and in the centre of the parquette circle itself the members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Also directly back of the orchestra were the members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and other visiting Grand Lodges.

The Opening Exercises.

Shortly before ten o'clock, the exercises at the Academy of Music were opened by the performance of the fine overture to Herold's opera of *Zampa* by forty instrumentalists, under the leadership of Professor L. Engelke. This was followed by the singing of

The Anniversary Hymn,

written especially for the occasion by Brother B. P. Shillaber, well known as the author of "Mrs. Partington's" genial sayings, a member of the Siloam Lodge of Boston, Mass. The hymn read as follows:—

Let the glad anthem ring!
Hither bright offerings bring,
  Crowning this day—
Day of our Order's pride,
Day when our natal tide,
  First on its mission wide,
  Took its blest way.

Feebly its course began,
Bearing good-will to man—
  Earnest but slow;
Angels its errand knew,
Smiled on its purpose true,
And Heaven's own rain and dew
  Made it o'erflow.

Now, with an increase grand,
Outspread o'er all the land,
  Potent for good,
Friendship admits its sway,
Love cheers it with its ray,
Truth's beacon points its way
  To plenitude.

On, 'neath our flag enrolled,
Marches an army bold,
  Zealous and strong;
Eager the war to wage
Where Want and Suffering rage,
Man's sorrows to assuage,
  And fight the Wrong.

God of our hope and trust!
To Thee the tribute just
  We grateful pay;
Thou wast our early Friend,
Thou didst our youth defend,
Be Thou, until the end,
  Our Guide and Stay.

The second and fourth stanzas were sung as a quartette by Messrs. J. Graf, C. Meissner, J. Jacob, and A. R. Taylor, and the alternate stanzas by a chorus of one hundred voices, under the leadership of Professor Bishop, with accompaniment by the grand orchestra. Then came the

Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Venable, R. W. Grand Chaplain,

whose invocation was as follows:—

Almighty God, the King eternal, immortal, and invisible! We, Thy dependent creatures, approach Thee in reverence and humility, acknowledging our unworthiness and imploring Thy divine favor and forgiveness. Without Thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. We feel that all human efforts for the accomplishment of good avail nothing without Thy blessing. We desire to thank Thee, Heavenly Father, for the prosperity and success which have attended our efforts in the work of benevolence and charity.

We assemble together this day to commemorate the wonderful providence which has guided our Order in its mission of mercy for fifty years, making "the little one a strong nation" and the feeble band to increase to a great brotherhood, spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let Thy blessing attend the brother who is now to set forth our principles and aims. May his words of ripened wisdom and experience have due impression upon all who hear them.

We commend to Thy fatherly goodness, O Lord! the widow and the orphan, and all who are afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. May it please Thee to comfort and relieve them according to their several necessities, giving them patience under their sufferings and a happy issue out of all their afflictions.

We now commend ourselves and our brethren everywhere to Thy protection. Make us faithful in the discharge of our duty towards Thee and towards our fellow-men. May we realize the blessedness arising from the practice of the golden rule, of loving our neighbor as ourselves. Be with us, especially this day, and preserve us from all evil of soul and body. Direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, Thy holy name may be magnified now and forever. Amen.

The Address of Welcome by P. G. Master John W. Stokes.

As soon as the preliminary exercises were concluded, John W. Stokes, Esq., Past Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the General Joint Committee of Arrangements on the Semi-Centennial Celebration, stepped forward and addressed the assembled multitude as follows:—

M. W. Grand Sire, Officers, and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:—

Through the partiality of my brethren, and on behalf of the R. W. Grand Lodge and R. W. Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, it becomes my duty to express to you the grateful pleasure they feel in having you present with them upon this interesting occasion.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States having resolved that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in America be appropriately celebrated this day throughout the entire jurisdiction, and that a Grand National Celebration of the occasion, under their auspices, should take place in this city, in obedience to this direction a number of the brethren of the Order are assembled to-day *to* extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome. We have also been joined by the brethren of the Order from some of the adjoining jurisdictions in doing honor to the legislative head of our great Fraternity; and I take occasion here to thank them for uniting with us in our endeavors to make the ceremonies of the day as imposing as was demanded by the importance of the event which you deemed proper to commemorate.

The brethren in this jurisdiction fully appreciate the high compliment paid them in selecting this city as the place for the proper observance of the *Grand National Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Order*. Your presence with us to-day gives also an additional interest to the occasion, for which, in the name of the brethren, I tender you their sincere thanks.

I hope I shall be pardoned if I claim for them some right to this flattering consideration by a brief reference to the progress of the Order in this jurisdiction.

Soon after the Order was introduced into the United States it became successfully established in this city and State, and its steady progress through the prejudices that surrounded it in its younger days has been most remarkable. Having been organized "for the encouragement and support of brothers of the Order when in sickness, distress, or on travel, and for the purposes of *Benevolence* and *Charity*," it invited to its altars a class which recognized the necessity and value of an association for mutual aid and relief in such cases. Keeping these great objects and purposes of the organization constantly in view, they were the guiding star to ultimate success; and from our humble beginning, through persistent energy and devotion to the humane and benevolent principles it inculcates, we have, I hope, attained a position which will entitle us to rank amongst the benevolent institutions of the times, perhaps the peer of any of them.

As the tree must be judged by the fruit it bears, I trust I shall be pardoned if I refer to the means at our command in this State, and the way in which they have been heretofore dispensed in carrying out the great objects and purposes of the organization.

Without alluding to the aggregated revenue and relief for the past half century, I beg to refer only to the official reports for the last year.

We have located in this city 119 Lodges, with a membership of over 26,000. We also have 27 Encampments, with a membership of nearly 4000. We have in the State, including the above, 526 Lodges, with a membership of nearly 70,000; and 133 Encampments, with a membership of 10,000. United, we have, by the last official report for the past year, in this State, a revenue of $594,604·06; and by the same report there was distributed for relief, during the year, $227,929·21, nearly one-half of the latter amount having been paid out in this city.

The reports for the present fiscal year now just ending will present a still more cheering prospect of the progress of the Order in this State, showing an increasing revenue and large accessions of members.

As the amount of the annual revenue and relief has steadily increased from year to year in the past, and the Order is growing in public favor and appreciation, we may with reason indulge the fond hope that the means for doing good in the future will be largely augmented; and while we can congratulate ourselves upon the success which has so far crowned our efforts, we can with great confidence bespeak for it in the future a prosperous and useful career.

While I have claimed all this for our peculiar organization, I am not unmindful that there exist reasons which may be justly assigned as having an influence upon the success which has hitherto attended the Order in this city and State.

The people here have exhibited a better appreciation of the Order than in any other locality, the reason for which, I flatter myself, arises from the close resemblance of the principles and purposes of the Order with those promulgated by WILLIAM PENN, the founder of this colony, the influence of which is still reflected in the peaceful and benevolent acts of our people. His great treaty of peace with the Indians enunciated the purest principles of FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, and TRUTH. Be it remembered that it was not a treaty for lands, but to "settle FRIENDSHIPS, and RENEW COVENANTS OF PEACE and AMITY, constituting a BROTHERHOOD never to be broken;" and to this day it has not been broken.

Our people, the descendants of him and his contemporaries, have continued to revere the memory of the authors, and to admire the pure principles with which they were animated. This is evidenced on every side. Our city abounds with public and private charities, schools, colleges, asylums, hospitals, homes, refuges, and retreats, devoted and dedicated to charitable uses and benevolent objects. There is no ill that man is heir to that does not find in the City of Brotherly Love an asylum for its cure or amelioration.

Surrounded, therefore, as we are by a philanthropic people, zealous of good works, it would be passing strange if we failed to be properly appreciated.

Notwithstanding all these efforts in the cause of human benefaction, we found ground that did not seem to be occupied, and paths not heretofore travelled by any that were open before us; and if our peculiar system of unostentatious relief has reached a worthy and deserving class not heretofore provided for, although the band that gave it could not be seen, we are content.

"True charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness, which steal on the heart like rich perfumes to bless and to cheer."

Hoping to be favored in the future, as we have been in the past, with fraternal and united counsels, with a reliance upon an overruling Providence for our preservation and peace, we shall feel an assurance that our labors in the work of human benefaction will far exceed in usefulness those of the past, and better enable us to obey your injunction:—"To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."

And now, Most Worthy Grand Sire, in conclusion, on behalf of the brethren of the Order in this jurisdiction, I extend to you a most cordial welcome. In behalf of the widows and orphans whose tears have been wiped away, and their stricken hearts gladdened by the kindly offices of the Brotherhood, I bid you welcome.

In the name of the good people of this great metropolis, who recognize and appreciate to the fullest extent individual and associated efforts in the amelioration and relief of human suffering, I bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our peaceful city.

May your sojourn amongst us be pleasant and agreeable, and may you carry with you to your families and homes the most pleasant recollections of your visit.

Reply of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, E. D. Farnsworth.

At the conclusion of the address of welcome, the Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, E. D. Farnsworth, Esq., of Tennessee, responded as follows:—

Past Grand Master John W. Stokes, Chairman of the General Joint Committee of Arrangements:—

In behalf of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, and of the assembled brethren of the Order from other jurisdictions, who are to-day the guests of the members of the Pennsylvania jurisdiction, and especially of those of the city of Philadelphia, I return thanks for the hearty and fraternal welcome which has been extended, and acknowledge my inability fittingly to reply to the eloquent and impressive terms in which you have expressed it. Be assured, sir, that the pageant which your great city presents to-day, prepared in the broad spirit of liberality which characterizes our Fraternity, and in devotion to the noble principles which constitute the corner-stones of the Order of Odd Fellows, inspires the souls of all who witness and all who participate in it. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, in this dutiful celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the Order in America, is sensible that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, in this magnificent display, has enhanced, if possible, the interest which every true Odd Fellow feels in the occasion; and congratulates itself in the selection of the City of Brotherly Love, with its more than one hundred and twenty-five Lodges, and more than twenty-seven thousand members, as the scene of the commemoration of an event which marked the inauguration of an Order for the efficient utilization of the principles of Friendship, Love, and Truth, the peer of any known in ancient or modern times; and destined, it is hoped and confidently believed, to spread as far as human civilization extends, and to last as long as the distresses of the bereaved and sick, and the needs of the orphaned and lonely shall claim the sympathy, the assistance, and the fostering care of their fellow-creatures. In all that you have said of Pennsylvania Odd Fellowship, its members, its financial resources, its power, the beneficial use to which it has applied them, and the powerful influence for good which it wields, you have not exceeded the limits of literal truth, or in the least exaggerated. On the soil which Penn honestly and kindly treated for, but did not wrest with the bloody hand from, its aboriginal owners, it was meet that an Order whose bond is the brotherhood of man, and whose covenant, one with another, and with society, is the performance of the offices of friendship and the cultivation of an enlarged philanthropy should flourish. It has done so; and it affords the Legislative Head of that Order pleasure to recognize the fact; and, sir, I am honored in being the organ of its expression, and in conveying to you again for the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, and for those present from other jurisdictions, and from the Fraternity throughout the world, their cordial thanks for this reception. For the allusion which you have been pleased to make to me as the official chief of the Fraternity, I tender my sincere acknowledgments; and will only add that, while I feel, officially and individually, that "it is good to be here," and mingle with those older and abler than myself in this grand ceremonial of commemoration, I feel also that all official distinction is dwarfed in contrast with the memory of him whose work, fifty years ago to-day, we have met to celebrate, THOMAS WILDEY, of Maryland; and in contemplation of the vast benevolent objects for which we are associated, that all true Odd Fellows, of whatever rank or degree, are the equals of each other. Standing here, in an official capacity, I cannot desist, without the utterance of a thought that occurs, and the delivery of a single word of exhortation; for this is a time and scene to awaken a full sense of one's responsibilities. The cycle of fifty years since our foundation in America is complete. The patriarchs who labored then, who first bore our symbols, who delivered our charges, who inculcated the lofty truths we profess and endeavor to practise, have gone to their rest. What they inaugurated the orator of the day will depict in its progress and portray in its beauty.

Within that time, in our history as an Order, and in the history of this continent, marvellous changes have been wrought and wonderful development has been made. From the handful that gathered at the call of Wildey we have increased until near half a million are enlisted under the standard then set up. Other continents and the islands of the sea own our fraternity and acknowledge our laws and principles as their guide.

But amid all the mutations of that period, whether they contributed to the advancement of civilization, education, and morals, and to the improvement of the race in its higher attributes, or seemed to retard them—amid all fluctuations and exterior convulsions, Odd Fellowship has preserved its unity as an organization, and maintained the steadfastness of a single purpose. From its high duties and behests it has known no "variableness nor the shadow of turning," consecrated to the cause of humanity, to the binding up of its weaker parts, to the sustenance and succor of those stricken by Providential calamities, to the widow in her grief and need, and the orphan in its helplessness, it has, with inviolable fidelity, performed its lofty task. The schisms and dissensions which have occurred about it have not scarred or seamed its massive and well-cemented proportions, and the roar of discord has never penetrated its halls nor moved it from the even and majestic tenor of its way. These evils, in the midst of danger, have been avoided by inflexible adherence to the grand truths of the Order; and so would I, and all for whom I speak, have it to be in the future; and I would earnestly entreat this large concourse of the brotherhood, representing every section, to lay well the ground for a prosperity in the coming fifty years upon the principles which have secured it in the past. This is an inviting theme, and might well be enlarged on, but I will not dwell. Commending all who hear me to the work, and that they should yield profound gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events for His hitherto signal approval of our labors, I close by again thanking you, sir, and the Order in Philadelphia, in the name of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, for your cordial welcome.

In the order of proceedings instituted for the day, another and a veteran in the service, one whose name is familiar wherever the Order is known, is assigned to pronounce an address suitable to the occasion. He will do it well and worthily, and I will not consume longer your time or transgress against your patience.

I take great pleasure in introducing to the audience James L. Ridgely, P. G. Master of Maryland, and Secretary of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, who has been designated as the orator of the day.

At the conclusion of M. W. Grand Sire Farnsworth's response to the welcoming speech came the

Oration by James L. Ridgely, Esq.,

of Baltimore, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Ridgely's subject was "American Odd Fellowship: its Origin, History, and Development," on which he spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen and my Brother Odd Fellows:—

I have no words in which to express the gratification and thankfulness awakened by the animating scenes of this day, and I am sure that the occasion of this anniversary has filled my brethren, wherever assembled throughout our vast jurisdiction, with corresponding emotions of joy and gratitude.

This is to Odd Fellows a day of general rejoicing—a day of thanksgiving and fervent outpouring of hearts to Him "who orders all things wisely," for the rich rewards vouchsafed to their combined labors in aid of an improved and an uplifted humanity. The delight which swells our hearts is diffusive: it has, like the little rill, not only refreshed the surroundings of its source, but has scattered profusely in its path the rich influences of its genial power. It has moved the heart of this great city; to-day the multitude swarms her avenues, and sways hither and thither with restive pulse. Masses of humanity are astir—banners are unfurled—the tramp of men reverberates—music, sweet and electric alike upon the heart, whether in the palace or in the hovel, floats upon the air—men and women, eager with curiosity, crowd every available spot of ground. No quarter of the city is free from the hum omnipresent. Gay pennants stream from the forest of mast-heads, and from every eminence the auspicious bunting utters its voice in eloquent unison with the entire scene; and yet, the grandeur of the display on our every side, and the noble sympathy of this great people of this great city, responsive to our good cause, witnessed upon her avenues, fails to measure up to the moral splendor of the spectacle which now ravishes the sight within this majestic temple. Here have hastened at this early morn an array of humanity, solid yet personal, covering every tenable point of space. The thousands that are here, representing the youth, beauty, intelligence, and fashion of the city, have caught the inspiration of the hour, and are here to honor the cause we espouse, for it is a just cause, a virtuous cause, a noble cause—the cause of Humanity itself. Yet, my friends, vast as is our number here, immense as is the array with all its gorgeousness, commanding as is the glitter and splendor of the spectacle, and beautiful as is the moral which underlies the scene, it but faintly displays the magnitude of the offering which our united homage this day renders to the living God. From beyond the great lakes of the North, in the land of her Majesty, the illustrious Victoria; from the islands which girt her rock-bound coast beyond the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande; from the great Atlantic across the desert plains and mountains to the Pacific slope; beyond that slope to the Islands in the Sea, and still beyond these to the distant Continent of Australia; from land to land, from sea to sea, in every city, in every town and considerable village, there goes up at this very hour to the throne of the great God of Humanity a combined and fervent voice of thanksgiving—a hymn pure and heartfelt—"the Odd Fellows' offering" of the year of our Lord 1869; an offering constrained by the profoundest gratitude on the part of a great Brotherhood to that Providence who has given to its labor his approving smile. We are here with the spirit of rejoicing, of gladness and gratulation; everything around us lends joy and pleasure to the heart, and an influence indescribably auspicious creates a general harmony, of which all hearts alike partake. It is a day of festival; the proclamation has gone forth to our people everywhere throughout the earth where Odd Fellowship dwells, that, from the rising to the setting of the sun, there is rest to-day from secular labor; that the sons of toil respond not to-day to the music of the hammer, or to the roar of the furnace; that the merchant and the men of the professions, and of the schools, and of the arts, and of sciences, shall to-day pause in the work of mind; and the thousands that are here have nobly responded to the call, pouring like an avalanche from the North and the South, from the East and the West, from every quarter of the republic to this great city; to this most fitting shrine of Humanity, this Mecca of Brotherly Love, consecrated as such in its baptism by its founder, whose deathless name and virtues, cherished in the innermost hearts of all the people, live as freshly to-day as when, on the banks of your beautiful Delaware, one hundred and seventy years ago, he achieved, with the wand of peace as his cimeter, and the shibboleth of love as his war power, a victory of which was born an Empire.

And what has inspired this mighty, I should probably say this national, movement? Men are not accustomed to come together by hazard. The throng of to-day is not an idle pageant, not a mere holiday exhibition; it does not mean a display of numbers for influence on public sentiment. None of these—it represents an *idea*, a living, breathing, predominant, and pre-eminent *idea*, emphatically the idea of the age in which we live. We are here to-day to discourse of that *idea*—to look upon the past, and what it reveals to our gaze during a period of fifty years. Fifty years! Startling words in the measurement of the little span of human life, while in the reckoning of the age of nations they represent but a single hour; yet they disclose, however applied, checkered scenes, much of wonder, of change, of progress, of life, of decline and death. Time is ever on the wing, and the panorama which day by day it displays before the human eye is but a continuous recurrence of events, or shifting scenes, the counterpart of which have been always enacting upon the same stage from the morning of creation. Man is, and always has been, its subject, and has been essentially the same being, ever influenced in his habits and progress to social improvement and development by corresponding laws.

From the standpoint of the present, the fifty years last past appear but as yesterday; like a great scroll opened up to the common gaze, the world is at once before us. During that short period greater changes have come over its history than have transpired since the creation. Space has been annihilated; the remotest ends of the earth have been marvellously brought within speaking distance; seas, oceans, mountains, deserts, inhospitable regions, and uninhabitable climes have been subdued by the power of human genius, and the depths of mind have not yet been sounded, nor have its further conquests entered into the imagination of man. Through this great telescope how grand and sublime the scene! How altered and varied the map of earth and its constantly recurring lessons; how has it accommodated itself to the ambition and lusts of kings, princes, and emperors; how have nations and peoples, like chessmen, changed places; the once strong and potential, the now feeble and declining; the once tottering and decrepit and humble, now erect, stalwart, and looming up to colossal power; the once dismembered and broken into petty fragments, now reunited, consolidated, and advanced upon the way of greatness! Has our own beloved land in fifty years kept pace with the most forward march of the world? From twenty-one States the republic has expanded to thirty-eight; from less than ten millions to nearly forty millions of population. What its present prestige and rank in the family of nations, what its present greatness in all the essential elements of empire, contrasted with its status fifty years ago! How have the kingdoms of the Old World—one, or perhaps, two, excepted—been outstripped by the infant giant of the West; and, in the race, how hopeless that these left behind should ever regain position. How has the world been startled with the rapid succession of great events of every character! Religion, morals, philosophy, literature, how cherished and advanced, and diffused broadcast among the people; how sedulously fostered by the civil power! Steam and its developments; electricity and its applications; mechanism, arts, science, commerce, navigation, agriculture, and every conceivable utility, how have they been adapted to the comfort, welfare, and happiness of the race; how have they multiplied and scattered their rich fruits upon the earth! And yet there is a shadow which sheds its leaden tinge upon this picture. In fifty years, with its advance in all these elements of wealth, war has not ceased to decimate the race and to desolate the earth. Strife, individual and civil and international, is the rule rather than the exception. The sword and the cannon are still the arbiters of honor and character, and, the paradox of darkness in the midst of the brightest light, and of inhumanity in an age of the sublimest civilization, offend the moral sense of the Christian and philanthropist.

It has now been fifty years since on this continent the institution known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized at the city of Baltimore by Thomas Wildey and his four colaborers. It came into being in the interest of humanity, and as an offshoot of an improving civilization, which, through long years of conflict, had ultimately culminated with great power, and had largely advanced the material interests of society. In discussing the origin and general history of this Order, the genius and fancy of anniversary and other orators have indulged for the most part in the wildest theories and speculations. Every conceivable suggestion has been advanced, and antiquity has almost uniformly been invoked in aid of its claim for veneration and homage, as if age supplied necessarily excellence and intrinsic worth. Ideas as baseless as the vision of a dream have been spun and woven, often to gratify the creative genius of the scholar, or to challenge admiration for his learning and research. Merit is ever self-reliant, and should be like virtue itself—its own exemplar. In this category we present our Order before the world to-day, stripped of all borrowed plumage; for, as has been truthfully said by a favorite poet of the apparel of a fair virgin,

> "Loveliness needs not the aid of ornament,
> But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

True it is that our principles date from remote antiquity, because they are coeval with creation and inseparable from humanity itself. In this regard Odd Fellowship is contemporary with all ages of the world; in other respects, it is ready, in all humility, in the interest of the broad spirit of fraternity, to take rank among the myriad benefactions of the present, in generous rivalry with each and all of them, in promoting the enlightenment, refinement, comfort, and happiness of man.

I have already said that our Order was an offshoot of the advancing civilization of the age; but, before this view is presented, I propose to occupy a few moments in considering the usual theory of its origin upon the idea of antiquity.

The origin of Odd Fellowship has been referred to the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, and to the Roman camp, A. D. 55; thence, it is alleged, it was introduced into Spain, France, and England. To locate the source of a great moral organization in the Roman camp, whose soldiery in the reign of the monster Nero was, for the most part, of the lowest order of Pagans and slaves, addicted to debauchery and licentiousness, would be, even if well supported, a fact which it were better to conceal than to promulgate; but, in view of its utterly fabulous character, the wonder is that such a genealogy should have ever been dreamed of. Philanthropy, or Fraternity, as instinctive of a common nature among men, may be sought for in vain in the Pagan ages of the world. It is true that in the philosophy of Greece and Rome the theory is sublimely discussed and taught. Plato and Socrates, and Cicero and Seneca, represent respective schools of this philosophy—perhaps those great minds had reached the highest moral elevation of their day, and had attained to the best defined idea of Nature and its Source; of man and his relations to that source, and to the divinity within him; and from these truths were able to deduce the proper obligations and duties of men towards each other. Yet this learning was purely moral and intellectual; so abstract and theoretical, and having in it so little of the practical, that these philosophers were utterly incapable of illustrating in their lives and conduct the beautiful virtues which they taught. Notwithstanding the pure moral of those schools, history furnishes only in the long future of this age, when the world had been illumed with a light revealed from the true and only God, any evidence that the spirit of humanity had found a lodgment among the Roman people. The fall of Rome and its conquest mingled together and confounded in that empire many races of people. The Pagan, the Jew, the Christian, the master and the slave, the citizen, the stranger, and the barbarian, confronted each other under essentially changed aspects. A common misfortune, the common desolation, the common poverty and want, awakened kindred sympathies, and hearts which had never before responded to the stern reality of a common nature were dissolved now into such a faith, and constrained into the recognition of a human brotherhood as irresistible as the law of life and death. New forms of government were set up; new relations supervened; intermarriages took place; social intercourse, ties of friendship, commerce, trade, a sense of mutual dependence, with its reciprocal obligations, and every other cognate element of civilization, sprung up by degrees. This train of progress could not fail to soften the asperities and to mollify essentially the antagonisms of the conquered and the conquerors. Of all institutions among an advancing people, none exercise so large an influence for the better or for the worse as its form of religion. In this state of society the popular mind could not fail to be intensely occupied in this direction. Here was the Pagan with his various gods, and the religion of the Israelite and the Christian. The conflict for supremacy was imminent, unavoidable; and, in consonance with the eternal order and fitness of things, Paganism went down forever. It tottered awhile upon its throne, then reeled and sunk beneath the power of truth, flashing from the fires of heaven, out of the throne of the Eternal. The superstition of heathenism was at an end. The gods of Rome and Greece and Egypt expired and disappeared from the face of the earth, so that no vestige has been preserved of their existence except in the traditions of the age, and not of its theology, but of its romance, literature, and poetry. The religion of the Pagan was the religion of man; of his exclusive handiwork; it was of the earth, earthy. The religion which beamed on the world in its stead proclaimed a new and sublime moral. "Peace on earth and goodwill to man" was inscribed in letters of living fire upon its broad banner. Turning away, therefore, from the reign of Nero and the Roman camp, we shall find in the onward march of civilization incident to Christianity a thread which, if followed, will lead us along through its many centuries of ordeal into the true origin of the organizations of men for practical beneficence and fraternity.

Civilization, we are told, "refers to a certain state of mankind which is distinguished from barbarism," an "improved condition of man," resulting from the establishment of social order, "a state of progress towards realizing the idea of *humanity*." The application of this touchstone furnishes a solution of the origin of co-operative associations among the children of men for their mutual improvement, and is the source to which the true moral glory and excellence of the human heart is referrible.

The barbarian, untractable though he was, and wholly uncivilized, could not long continue insensible to the contrast which marked so distinctively the Divine origin of the new religion. His heart soon became the subject of conquest; a war was waged against him, not of violence, but a war against his moral benightment, against his idolatry, against the fierce passions of his nature. Subdued by the benign influence of Christianity, he became converted to its faith through the unparalleled and heroic energy and self-sacrifice of its ministry. In his turn he became the missionary of the Cross, carrying its consolation and precious unction to every quarter of the world. This material, thus plastic in the hands of an educated and enlightened clergy, soon spread through every Roman province, and set down in colonies, or family groups, in such localities as best attracted its inclination and interests. And thus the foundation of the present map of Europe was laid. Under the ægis and inspiration of this great Divine element, civilization advanced, under various fortunes, through the long and dreary darkness of the middle ages, checked, nevertheless, in a good degree, and counteracted by the very agency which had warmed it into active life. To Christianity it owed its preservation. Having its birth in early ages in the East, it had succumbed to the withering desolation which marked the footprints of the barbarian; seeking refuge across the Bosphorus, it had found a home and a resting place in Greece; pressed thence westward, it culminated in glory at Rome. With the fall of that empire, under the sheltering wing of Christianity, it survived the common wreck, and once more shed its halcyon influence upon the human race. It was now doomed to the severest ordeal it had yet been called to pass—a war of opinion and doctrine and faith within its own household. The Christian Church had attained the zenith of its power; there was no dangerous enemy without, but within its fold dissension and distraction reigned. Christianity was now one thing, and the Christian Church essentially another—the one a simple, pure, sublime system of faith; the other an organized and formidable government, with a combined political and ecclesiastical polity, claiming to rank among the family of nations, and, by reason of its peculiar structure, exerting influence ex-cathedra, and under color of divine authority. Civilization, under such auspices, could not advance; it was assailed in its most vital principle. The right of one generation to bind its successors in systems of government, or dogmas of faith, or rescripts of philosophy, was at war with the idea of mind as the divine instinct, and its struggles to vindicate its freedom were long, earnest, and persistent. As well might some presumptuous Canute have attempted to reverse the order of nature. The liberty of thought, innate and inseparable from intellectual organism, is in fact of God—a scintillation of His divinity—and all attempts at its coercion could not but fail to draw after it its own inevitable destruction; since "every power which only knows how to grow and fatten on the spoil and desolation of others necessarily provokes a retribution which sooner or later overtakes it," and "having ceased to inspire terror, it provokes resentments and vengeance upon its head, and having its victim no longer for its slave, it has it wholly for its enemy." It is true that there is hardly a power in the world, however beneficent, which, when it is not under control of some other power, or closely watched by public opinion, does not sooner or later degenerate and lapse into abuse, greatly depreciating if not entirely annihilating its intrinsic excellence.

Yet, despite this hindrance, civilization advanced. Under the lead of that divine spirit of tolerance which brightened the world's horizon in the sixteenth century, it leaped forward with buoyant energy. Liberty of conscience now stood forth vindicated, and its dominion has since been recognized by the common consent of the civilized world "as the only dominion which challenges coercion." By this light, from the distant barbarism of the long past, experience and example is ever teaching. Generations have come and gone, like a continuous caravan moving deathward; but from these there is ever-descending chronicles, memorials, and traditions, conserved from oblivion, just as the annals of Odd Fellowship are this day being collated for posterity. This material, at first rude and simple, comprehending the social life, manners, habits, institutions, religion, learning, science, and arts of every people undergoing the process of continuous development, has been the aliment of civilization, and it has advanced, from time to time, through various ordeals, in proportion as its energy has been sufficient to successfully encounter and overcome the obstacles by which bigotry, superstition, and fanaticism have impeded its progress. With the triumph of this great handmaid of Christianity has humanity and a higher and more sublime development of charity largely participated. As inseparable from the growth of these, and as auxiliary to their greater efficacy for good, has the spirit of association and co-operative organization been invoked, with a view to more enlarged usefulness and more effective practical results.

In this state of society, as the fruit of the progress which had been attained in the career of civilization, there sprung up among the ancient Saxons, growing originally out of commerce, trade and manufactures, an institution peculiar to the age, known as the "Guild." This term implied the payment of a certain sum of money by each member of a society, or company, of which it was composed, towards a common fund, which was partly employed in the relief of necessitous members. These orders or organization were of divers characters, many of them of a religious nature; they were born of the oppressions of a disorderly time; some of them were regarded with great favor by the early English monarchs, who granted them special privileges. There were few towns of any importance which were not provided with a hall for the meeting of the "Guild;" that of the city of London, which still survives, is supposed to have been built as early as the reign of the Confessor (1041). These Guilds became in time so great, and so important, as to be justly regarded as the origin of all municipal government. Every trade soon had its separate Guild, and, in order to exercise that trade, an artisan must be free of the Guild by having served an apprenticeship to some master of the craft. These organizations diffused themselves all over Europe, and what are now designated as Town Halls were then known as Guild Halls; they were, in fact, Trades' Unions, or commercial co-operative societies, out of whose rules and regulations and decisions much of the custom or law of trade was incorporated into the common law. They date as far back as the tenth century, and Hallam recognizes their antiquity as early as the Norman Conquest. The fund accumulated was chiefly employed in mutual aid and defense against combinations in trade, and for the proper enforcement of skill and proficiency among craftsmen and the securement of adequate compensation for labor. They embraced every variety of interest and calling, and were *all* of them characteristic for conviviality, which feature, originally indulged only at the anniversary meeting, or on occasions of special festival, gradually became by abuse so distinctive an attraction in their assemblages that most of these organizations degenerated during the last century in England into "Free and Easy Clubs," in the interest of some town, village or neighborhood publican. Out of these came workingmen's beneficial societies, and, among others, the Order of Odd Fellows.

In the early part of the present century one of the many societies known by this name was organized into a permanent institution, and had much success in attracting numbers to its ranks. Confined almost exclusively to the operative classes, its idea was wholly beneficial and convivial, and, as thus constituted, it found its way into the United States with the tide of emigration which flowed in this direction after the peace of Ghent. Some of these societies, soon after their formation, became secret, and from this fact the attention of Parliament was called to them as early as 1793, when an act was passed, entitled "The Friendly Society Act," since the passage of which, up to 1866, annual reports have been required, and a general supervision exists, from which it appears that twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty of such bodies had been enrolled. The idea of enrollment was to elicit a disclosure of the objects of the association, its general rules and regulations, and the relative protection of the legal rights of the society and of the individual membership. Our Order, in this view *only*, in which we have presented English Odd Fellowship, is derivative in its origin from that country, and is the offspring of what is known as the Manchester Unity, established in Manchester about the year 1809. Thus all attempts to construct analogies between secret societies or organizations among the Romans, Greeks or Egyptians and Odd Fellowship, is without support, and the inquirer after the real source of the Order, as it now exists and triumphs in its *new birth on this Continent*, will find it in the noble and sublime fruits of a civilization which, responsive to the invocations of a common humanity, has united men of all nations and kindred and tongues upon a common platform.

The age in which we live is exemplary and pre-eminent for its noble development of this great moral lever in aid of human welfare, and when the fact is observed that men of the most discordant opinions, resulting from narrow education and conflicts of creed, by personal intercourse and association and community of interest are being constantly brought closer and closer together, and the spirit of tolerance, instinctive of the genius of free government, is more and more cultivated and cherished, we cannot fail to be impressed with the immense value to society at large of this pre-eminent idea of the age. The number and names of the organizations and combinations of men and women in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Prussia, and the United States, formed exclusively in the interest of humanity, is legion, and the amount of money annually collected and disbursed would, in its magnitude, defy all attempt at computation. Institutions for the blind, the deaf-mute, for the insane, Magdalene, inebriate, orphan, aged men and women, for the poor, for the incurable, destitute, hospitals of every class, manual labor schools, dispensatories, eleemosynary institutes, soup houses, lodging houses, indigent boys' homes, foundling asylums, sisterhoods, brotherhoods, infirmaries, temperance societies, fuel societies, beneficent asylums and swarms of others, all having in view the lifting up of the poor and the needy, and the afflicted and the careworn, speak a voice nobly responsive to a common humanity, and supply an argument at once irresistible and grateful of the power and influence of that great law of tolerance which underlies the whole. If we would enlarge, we may superadd to these the varied forms of provident institutions of the age, which have had their birth in this broad philanthropy, the savings bank, the co-operative trade and building associations, the mutual life and health societies, and, above all, the free and public education of the mind, which is no longer the exception, but is the rule in all highly civilized governments in the world, the dictate alike of a wise polity and humanity. If I had time, and the occasion did not forbid fuller elaboration, it would be interesting, in this connection, to produce statistics of this great cause of public benevolence, derived from general, religious and moral sources in our country, which, in this regard, emphatically leads the world. The vast sums employed in this object in all the States and cities attest the public virtue, and vindicate not only their refined humanity, but also the wise providence of their rulers. The amount expended for benevolent objects in New York city alone in 1868 reached five millions; in Philadelphia, about four, and in Boston over two millions.

Originally these great works of beneficence and charity were the peculiar mission of religion, and the Church in the early centuries dedicated its unremitting care to their support and extension. Hospitals, alms houses, insane asylums, foundling houses and monasteries followed in the wake of the Cross and the missionary; abuses and political convulsions led to secularization, and the aid of government was applied in that behalf under lay direction. The modern idea, and the more effective one, is to relieve the State and the Church alike from special missions of humanity by the enlistment of private auxiliaries as the best instrumentalities of embodying the all-pervading spirit of philanthropy, which seems to be always ambitious of the means and opportunity to enter actively upon its work. The more this potent arm of voluntary co-operation is encouraged and upheld by the liberality of the people, and the generous contributions of States and cities, the more will the active offices of the State and Church become superfluous, and thus be left free to pursue,

(Continued on the Second Page.)

[Continued from the First Page.]

without this additional weight, their special charge. Of these abounding charities, so honorable and so exalting to the refinement and civilization of men of the present generation, your magnificent city numbers a most imposing array. Eighty-four of these associate ministering mercies to all the ills of which human flesh is heir, are organized within its limits, besides the splendid charities sustained by the State and city, and the vast organization of Odd Fellows and other kindred benevolent Orders. My distinguished brother, one of the noblest of Pennsylvania's many honored sons, and my long cherished personal friend, P. G. M. Stokes, in his eloquent and most beautiful address of welcome to the Grand Sire and officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, has well said that "there is no ill that man is heir to which does not find in this city of Brotherly Love an asylum for its cure or amelioration." To this fact, so honorable and so beautiful, let me add that there is than this no brighter jewel that sparkles in the cluster which adorns the escutcheon of the State.

Brethren of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, let me say to you, that grand and sublime as is the historic renown of your State, born as it was of an ancestry whose lineage challenges comparison; invoked into life by the hallowed genius of philanthropy; founded upon principles instinctive of divinity itself; consecrated in its memories and traditions by the moral heroism of a man whose dauntless spirit quailed not under trial or persecution, and whose intrinsic excellence and purity of character opened to his access the palace, the cabinet and the counsels of the most eminent and gifted of his countrymen; commanding as is this prestige of your political birth, and still more splendid and pre-eminent in all the greatness which the worthy descendants of so illustrious a sire, have superadded to the Commonwealth; vast and colossal as its political status has grown, until it has become the keystone to the arch of a Federal Union as imperishable as it is impregnable, abounding in every resource, material, moral and intellectual, which adorns and enriches empire; bounteous and inexhaustible as is its agricultural and mineral wealth; illimitable as its commerce, manufactures and the varied products of its industry; immense as is its geographical domain, stretching away from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes; hallowed as is the memory of its Revolutionary fame, and the long line of its pre-eminent statesmen and patriots; grand and sublime as Pennsylvania is in all these cardinal elements to she is yet greater in the moral eminence which she has attained, which no tongue, nor pen, nor pencil of the most gifted genius can adequately portray; that eminence overlooks all else, and upon its apex a monument looms up more enduring than brass, eternal and firm as the iron of her mountains; the monument of her Humanity, State, municipal and co-operative, the redeemed pledge of her fidelity to the god-like example and heroism of the immortal Penn.

In the broad and generous development of the past, to which we have referred, will be found the germ of Odd Fellowship, descending from the Saxon Guild, and fashioned after like habits and frailties. We are now to speak of it as our fathers inaugurated it fifty years ago—as we received it from their hands—and to see what, under American auspices, has been made out of it. This field of inquiry I would gladly escape, for reasons personal to myself, but especially because the discussion involves details and elaboration wanting in general interest on an occasion like this, and which therefore renders the subject not less uninviting to the audience than to the speaker. But, my friends and brethren, the very distinguished committee of the Grand Lodge, who have honored me with the position which I to-day occupy, have overruled my wish, and I proceed accordingly.

Fifty years ago, in, at that time, a comparatively small town of some sixty thousand inhabitants (Baltimore, Maryland), in an unfrequented street near the docks, there stood a building, unattractive in its appearance, the haunt of men of toil and of the humbler walks of life. The rude sign of Seven Stars, which swung upon its primitive frame, informed the passer that it was a tavern, in the acceptation of the term so well understood at that day. In an upper floor of this house, and in a scantily furnished room, Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheathem, and Richard Rushworth, assembled on the 26th day of April, 1819, pursuant to previous accord, to organize the first Odd Fellows' Lodge on this Continent, at least, the Lodge which we recognize and accept as the original. This Lodge they called, as an earnest of their respect for their adopted country—being all foreigners—Washington Lodge, No. 1.

The name of the public house at which the Lodge was formed, its locality, and the character of its business, combine to determine the nature of the association and of its predominant idea. Not unlike most enterprises which have outgrown the humility of their early years, Odd Fellowship was destined to survive the obscurity of its birth. The growth and development of systems, as, of nations, are always slow and hindered by general distrust; the foundation is laid in rude simplicity, without any, perhaps the most remote conception of the reach to which, by the aid of time and other essential elements of life, they may attain—the circumstances of position, the sphere of the authors, and often the apparent obscurity of the scheme, the inadequacy of the means to the end, and ten thousand other obstacles present themselves in the way of public favor or confidence. The genius which conceives does not always render effective results; the process of development is obscure, and not unfrequently the vague first idea is greatly amplified, sometimes wholly diverted, and in the end the original becomes the secondary, and it may be the mere introductory path to the excellence beyond. This, in a good degree, has been the experience of American Odd Fellowship. The scheme was laid under disadvantageous circumstances, yet the genius of its author was nurtured, amid its inauspicious surroundings, by an aliment which sustained him through great trial, and infused a tenacity of life worthy so noble a cause. Building with the slender materials at his command, Wildey's progress at first was slow, difficult and wanting in adequate results. At the end of ten years, the Order had been planted in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and District of Columbia, but wherever instituted was comparatively feeble. About the year 1830 light at length broke in upon its horizon, and our hearts were cheered with an auspicious promise. The institution, if it had not progressed during the first decade, had at least fought a gallant battle with adversity, and had survived the ordeal. Co-laborers were now gathered; the rough and unhewn foundation was reconstructed, solidified, enlarged, and the superstructure, conformed to the standard of a pure moral, fashioned by the light of experience, and adorned by the aid of genius and intellect, began to rise in public favor. The initial salient point, to which its after prosperous life is referrible, may be truthfully fixed at this period, (1830.) I shall speak of it accordingly, and with that candor and freedom which is due alike to the cause of truth and to the intrinsic merit of the subject itself.

Four Lodges had existed in the city of Baltimore anterior to 1830, each so feeble that for the most part the same faces were recognized at each Lodge meeting. One room was occupied by all of them, and at a public house. About this time some of the more considerate of the membership interchanged opinions upon the subject of the proper steps to be taken to advance the cause, the prospect of which was ,by no means promising; the building of an Odd Fellows' Hall was projected, which at once enlisted friends and arrayed enemies. The scheme found favor with the better material of the Order, and after the usual struggle incident to conflicts of opinion, where radical reforms are involved, it at length had success; a stock subscription was authorized by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which, in the face of earnest opposition on the part of some, of apathy and indifference from others, and of a general want of pecuniary ability on the part of all, ultimated, by the aid of the most strenuous exertions, in the obtention of a few thousand dollars. The building was commenced, and, although humble and unpretentious in dimensions, yet, from the moment that ground was broken the actuality of its success was assured; the Lodge room was soon crowded with applications for membership, and to meet the emergency it became necessary to hold special meetings, day after day, as the building progressed. On the 26th day of April, 1831, the much wished for day of dedication arrived, and long before its advent the Order in Maryland, forgetting its differences of opinion upon the subject of the new hall, breathed as it were from a common lung, and rejoiced with a single heart. On that memorable day, Odd Fellowship, in its formal separation from a public house, was born anew. Six hundred members, after a general preparation, in which their pride, energy and zeal, inspired by the consciousness of success, and encouraged by the auspicious promise of the future, was taxed to its utmost tension, appeared in the line, and moved in order along a prescribed route to the place appointed for the exercises of the day. Thousands thronged the place of assemblage. The Order, seated in the body of the church, with their new and splendid regalia and glittering banners, and the galleries crowded to overflowing with the youth and beauty and fashion of the city, presented a scene to the eye of the beholder which I have no language adequately to describe. It is now nearly forty years ago, and the spectacle then presented appears as fresh in the memory of the speaker on that occasion as if it was but of yesterday. This was the first public procession attempted in the United States, and, as may be supposed, took the citizens of Baltimore by surprise. In connection with this point, I pause to remark that such was the prejudice in the public mind against the Order, even under its improving condition, that the Committee of Arrangements charged with the celebration, found it impossible to procure a church edifice in which to conduct the exercises, except one much dilapidated, in an out of the way place, and almost entirely disused. It is due to truth here to state, that efforts had been made several years previously to 1830 to abolish conviviality from the body of the Lodge room, and the distinguished brother, Augustus Matthiot, Past Grand Master, upon whose motion the order was passed, still survives, an active and zealous member of Washington Lodge, No. 1; but this movement, however well intended, served only to *scotch* the serpent; it changed only his *locus in quo* from the body of the Lodge room to an adjacent place beneath the same roof. The demonstration on the streets of the city of Baltimore, in 1831, the public disclosure, for the first time, of the real principles of the Order under its new birth, the character and respectability of its membership, composed, for the most part, of the elite of the sons of toil, the new material which the occasion had incorporated, and which had leavened the old, all combined to assure to the Order a newness and vigor of life which diffused itself from Baltimore throughout the general jurisdiction. Visiting brethren had been present from Philadelphia and Washington; these had carried home with them the intelligence of the Baltimore success, and its influence and effect was everywhere apparent.

Odd Fellowship, now foot-loose, bounded away, rejuvenated and vitalized. Among its first fruits, and the most effective auxiliary in Maryland, was the acquisition of a number of the most influential members of the Masonic Order. There had been bitter prejudice in that quarter; this prejudice the intrinsic excellence of the Order conquered upon contact; a reciprocity of membership was the result, which served materially to strengthen both institutions. The organic law was thoroughly dissected and reconstructed to meet the necessities and demands of a greatly enlarged area to which it was now to apply; everywhere the institution advanced and prospered, and acquisitions were cumulative in every quarter. Bro. Wildey was still at the helm as Grand Sire, and nobly did he meet the new responsibilities of the position. He had crossed the Atlantic, and had made a voluntary circuit of the whole home jurisdiction, to add unity and health and harmony to the work, and he was yet an active laborer in the field.

From this period the Order progressed with unparalleled rapidity. In 1834 it was introduced to Missouri; in 1836 to Mississippi and Illinois; in 1837 to Alabama and Texas, then an independent Republic; in 1839 to Arkansas and Connecticut; in 1840 to Tennessee and South Carolina; in 1841 to North Carolina and Florida; in 1842 to Georgia; in 1843 to Maine, New Hampshire and British North America; in 1844 to Vermont, South Wales, Great Britain, Michigan and Iowa; in 1846 to the Sandwich Islands; in 1849 to Minnesota and California, where it followed the tide of emigration, then in its full flow from the Atlantic, and its standard was first set up in the then comparatively obscure village of San Francisco, by a pioneer brother (James Smiley) from your own city, and where now Odd Fellowship, keeping pace with its great tread to eminence, civil, political, commercial and moral, bids fair to cover the whole State, and to diffuse therefrom its benign influence to the remotest climes. In 1851 it was established in New Mexico; in 1852 in Oregon; in 1855 in Nebraska and Washington Territory; in 1857 in Kansas and Nevada; in 1864 in Colorado; in 1865 in Utah; in 1867 in Montana; in 1868 in the Continent of Australia. These splendid achievements were the work of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the supreme head of the Order, whose reconstruction and reanimation and revised legislation in conformity to the exactions of the new order of things, has perhaps been the most effective instrumentality in pushing forward so advantageously the career of Odd Fellowship.

In 1834, for the first time, the subject of a thoroughly revised and improved Ritual was agitated, and with one voice the Supreme Body responded to this just appeal of the advanced intelligence and discernment of the membership. At the session of 1835 the report of the committee which had been made at the previous session was considered with great deliberation and adopted. The chairman of the committee, Brother Hopkins, the then representative of Pennsylvania, afterwards M. W. Grand Sire, was the principal author of the revision, and by that work and many other equally eminent intellectual labors during his valuable life, has made Odd Fellowship his lasting debtor. One of the brightest ornaments of the institution in his day and generation, his fame, and the hallowed memories which cluster around it, remains among the cherished treasures of our archieves, and is no more precious to the great jurisdiction which so long honored him with its confidence than it is illustrious in the annals of the Order at large. This revision was thorough; it reached not only the form, but the substance, reconstructed the style and language, and, without disturbing the generic feature, laid the foundation for that great and distinguishing idea which, at a later period, elevated Odd Fellowship to its proper level among the benevolent efforts of the age. The Grand Lodge of the United States, as the heart of an institution which was rapidly outgrowing it in interest and intelligence in every quarter of its extended and continuously extending domain, was now invoked to internal reform by a correspondingly quickened sense of its advanced responsibilities. Since its formation, from paucity of membership and resources, it had been constructed mainly of a proxy membership, resident in Baltimore; its records were exceedingly meagre and detached. New men having appeared in the body, new life was inspired into its counsels. The Journal was at once ordered to be collated, and the foundation was thus laid for the valuable record which we now possess. This was the work of P. G. Sire Kennedy, who collected all the early minutes from the archives of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and revised and arranged them.

The Order continued its onward march, attracting especially within its fold the educated, the intelligent, the moral and upright, of every class and calling; merchants' mechanics, professional men, mingled in her Lodge rooms in full communion and upon a common level. In process of time, this new and ever improving element succeeded to the direction of the State jurisdictions; the revision of constitutions and laws followed, and the subsequent general enlightenment of administration was characteristic of the new counsels and energy which prevailed. As a consequence and natural fruit, representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the highest order of intellect appeared upon the floor of that body; the proxy system at once disappeared from before this presence; and such was the rebound of life which the change infused that it is difficult to say whether the splendid future of the Order owed more to the wise deliberations and legislation of the Supreme Lodge, or to the active energy in the State administrations, which its example and influence had universally inspired. I need not pause to consider or to portray before this intelligent audience the effect upon the general interest of the presence once a year, of representatives from every quarter of a common Brotherhood, organized by State Governments, in the body of a Federal Congress of the whole. It has proved to be the wisest step of legislation, and the most effective, which has ever been enacted by that distinguished body, as the observant reader of the progressive history of the Order will not fail to perceive. As an important effect of this salutary measure, there was infused a spirit of rivalry and generous competition in the State grand bodies among the brethren for the position of Grand Representatives, and at the very first session under the new organic law the choicest and best material was returned. The names of the Representatives of that session are as familiar to the brotherhood as household words. Two of them were Past Grand Sires, (Wildey and Kennedy,) one of the then Grand Sire, (Hopkins,) two were subsequently chosen to that distinguished office, (Kneass and Moore,) and all of them have been eminently distinguished as active and zealous members. There came with this memorable body to Baltimore a demand strong, earnest, irresistible, for an improved work; for a more commanding moral and for a higher and more distinctive sentiment; for a purer and truer tone; for a more chaste and refined literature, and for a nobler embodiment of principle. This was general, but especially potential and forceful from Massachusetts. That jurisdiction had sent on this mission two of her most gifted sons (Hilliard and Chapin), one of whom early in the session, moved "that a committee of five *be elected by ballot*, with full power to revise *all the lectures and charges of the Order*." The resolution was supported by the other with that marvellous power of oratory for which he has been so distinguished for the last thirty years, and with a learning and beauty of language and clearness of reasoning which held the Lodge spell-bound, and led the suffrage of the body captive. Only three votes appeared in the negative, and such was the interest and excitement on the subject that a most active canvass was immediately entered upon to secure a committee of corresponding earnestness and capacity for the work.

The committee, composed of Chapin, of Massachusetts, Kennedy, of New York, Moore, of the District of Columbia, McCabe, of Virginia, and the Corresponding Secretary, was chosen, and, having performed its work, reported the result to a special session of the Grand Lodge of the United States in September, 1845, called by proclamation of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, under authority of law. After much deliberation, the report was adopted almost *verbatim et literatim*.

This revision was elaborate; in fact, the result was not less in consonance with the judgment of the committee than responsive to the resolution directing the work. Hitherto the horizon of the Order had been measurably described by its "Guild" origin; true, the reform of 1835 had inculcated an improved moral, but it by no means grasped that idea in the breadth which the spirit of 1845 had been educated to demand. The new work also left undisturbed the generic principle, whilst it supplied a graft, which greatly improved its fruit, by the enlargement of the area of the Order, and by an application of its offices to a higher sphere in the interest of humanity. The predominant object now was to enlist elevation of character; to inspire a just deference to public sentiment; to systematize and connect the progress of the initiate from the threshhold of the Order through all its gradations; to describe its great elements and platform; to adorn and embellish its literature; to dramatize its theories and precepts; and, above all, to strip it of much inappropriate apparel. How far this labor was successful it becomes me not to speak. No human work can be perfect, yet the value of what was done, with all its defects, may be, in some degree, estimated by results. Twenty-five years have nearly elapsed since its substitution for the old work, during all of which the Order has enjoyed unparalleled prosperity. From about six hundred, we have increased to over three thousand Lodges; from sixty-one thousand contributing members we have reached a quarter of a million; from an aggregate revenue of about half a million of dollars, we have collected two and a half millions; from a relief afforded of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars per annum, we were enabled in 1868 to bestow nearly a million.

Odd Fellowship thenceforth stood in no need of guardianship; it was now fully fledged and matured, and hastened with elastic energy to a fame as grand and universal as it was meritorious and just. Its career was onward and upward and diffusive, seeking in every quarter of the world new acquisitions and new fields of labor. Its history and constantly cumulative rewards since that memorable period is written so distinctly in its annals, and is scattered through so many multiplied channels, State and national, that "he who runneth may read" the open volume of its splendid mission. Hence I may here properly leave the narrative to its own instructive lights, set up along its entire pathway; that record is full, and no difficulty will be found in readily comprehending its text. The anterior history was not so explicit; much of interesting detail did not appear upon its surface by reason of the generalities of the context; the omission it has been the design of this detail in some degree to supply; and, however, imperfectly the task may have been otherwise performed, certain it is that the true momentum which impelled Odd Fellowship in its earlier life to active progress has been faithfully eliminated.

It may be proper, before leaving this subject, to observe that since 1845 many agencies have combined to accelerate the prosperous career of the Order; among the most striking of these instrumentalities has been the splendid administration of the Grand Lodge of the United States. This body, by reason of its thorough reconstruction in 1843, and by the great fruits which that reconstruction immediately produced, had endeared itself to the Brotherhood in every jurisdiction, and the fraternal rivalry and emulation in the State Grand Bodies for the office of Grand Representative was an earnest of the high appreciation with which that distinction was regarded. Superadded to which the new material that now crowded the lodge rooms soon assembled upon the floor of the Grand Lodge of the United States Representatives, whose private worth, intellectual endowments, high order of education, parliamentary and professional skill, and eminent rank in society, compared favorably in every essential respect with any deliberative assemblage of the country. Nobly did the Supreme Body respond to the generous confidence reposed in it; well and wisely did it act its responsible part as the common parent, as a faithful sentinel, as a progressive yet discreet legislator, as a true representative of a general welfare. Its example was approved and appreciated by its subordinate jurisdictions, which, in their respective spheres, imitated and incorporated it into their administration, and, superadding valuable adjuncts and auxiliary improvements, contributed largely to the general development. Thus was diffused a sympathetic enlightenment, effectiveness, and harmony in all the departments of the Order, so that the healthful life of the heart imparted a corresponding vigor throughout the system. Its special care has always been directed to the general prosperity, by conforming its legislation to the experience and wisdom and necessities of an enlightened and devoted constituency, and by the prompt recognition of this element as the main pillar upon which the superstructure securely reposed. In whatever quarter, however remote from its metropolitan seat, its presence might serve to encourage and strengthen the drooping spirit of the Brotherhood, wherever apathy or decline in any form had set in, with a devotion ever characteristic, it moved to the place of need, and, by its just claim to public confidence, has always reaped a harvest, worthy as well of the cause as of the noble effort in its behalf. The abundant fruits resulting from this parental interest was witnessed in New York, in Cincinnati, in Philadelphia, in Nashville, in Boston and in Baltimore, at intervals during the last twenty years, on the special occasions which assembled the Grand Lodge of the United States in these respective cities. There were then such imposing displays of the Order as at once commended it to the highest popular favor, and served largely to swell the ranks of the membership. Especially may we refer with pride to the experience which Massachusetts supplies in this connection. The Order in that State had become so feeble that the Most Worthy Grand Sire, in 1843, in reporting upon its then improving condition, speaks of it as "having waked up from a sound sleep of death of upwards of ten years." Such was the character of the resurrection, that its influence spread throughout all New England; and in 1845 there assembled in the city of Boston, to commemorate the anniversary of this marvelous revival, twenty thousand Odd Fellows, whose splendid appearance in the line of procession at once took the populace by surprise, and awakened in the Brotherhood itself a consciousness of interest, power and strength of which they had previously formed no adequate idea. From comparative death, the Order in the State had increased to seventy-eight lodges, and to a membership of over eight thousand, ranking the jurisdiction at that time as No. 2 in the General Federation. This grand result was also the work of the Supreme Body, through its energetic official head.

Before I pass from this just but wholly imperfect tribute to the great master-spirit of Odd Fellowship, upon which the mantle of the illustrious Wildey had so well fallen, let me refer for a moment to the manner in which it has so fully and honorably acquitted itself in appreciation of his eminent services to the Order—an appreciation which it testified no less substantially during his life than after his death. You all remember its proceedings upon the first moment of its assemblage after his death; you heard its voice of sincere sorrow, its expressions of profound grief, its plans for the appropriate commemoration of his life and character as a great public benefactor. This voice did not fail to awaken a chord of responsive sympathy throughout the whole Order, and when, in the lapse of time, the day had arrived for the unveiling at Baltimore of the statue of Charity, which surmounted the splendid column there erected to his memory by your pious gratitude, among the thousands and tens of thousands of assembled spectators, who that was present will ever forget the influence which the scene awakened in all who beheld its grandeur? The civil war had ended; desolation and death had paused from their havoc; our brethren had been separated for years; and in the South Odd Fellowship had everywhere declined. In the North, East and West its active life was uninterrupted, and although its resources, material as well as moral, were heavily taxed, it nobly met the crisis. At length the storm ceased; the ordeal passed; blessed peace descended from its halcyon heights with auspicious promise; our Brotherhood reassembled in council from every State and Territory of an undivided country. To Grand Sire Veitch, whose proclamation to the South was happy and apposite, we owe the presence of its representatives on that occasion. Reunited, they now mingled in fraternal communion around the common altar, and clasped hands at the foot of the majestic memorial column. How sublime! how emotional! how hallowed by every tender and sympathetic impulse of humanity was such an occasion, its pregnant incidents and suggestive idea; how apt the time and circumstances for their effective application; how beautiful was the illustration of the noble principles of Odd Fellowship; what golden opinions did its lesson weave for the Order in every quarter of the land, and how earnestly was its example commended by the press, from the pulpit, from the forum, and by the benevolent and humane of all classes of the people. Who shall measure the influence of that act in the great drama of Odd Fellowship? This reflection and its associations is a subject more suitable for the pencil than for the pen, and there exists but few, if any historic reminiscences, however sublime, which can supply to the genius of the artist a more beautiful and thrilling subject, or a more apt and eloquent moral.

Twenty Grand Sires have occupied the chair of the R. W. G. Lodge of the United States, and have guided its administration by their wisdom, their energy, and perfectly disinterested labors. Of what has been said of the high claim which that distinguished Body has earned to our gratitude for its large contribution to the general prosperity, much is due to its presiding officers, each of whom has acted nobly his part; each reached the exalted position only in virtue of long faithful, and meritorious service; each has consecrated his work by a record which will live in the heart of his brethren, hallowed by the vivid and refreshing associations of the past, whilst virtue and humanity survive. Of these, eight have been called from the scenes of earth; four full of years and honors; two in the meridian, and two in the morning of life. The memory of these illustrious men is endeared to the entire Brotherhood, and in the death of each, humanity has been called to mourn the loss of a friend and benefactor, whose unfaltering energy of heart and body was laid most gratefully as an offering at her shrine; they have passed away at the very moment of their greatest usefulness to our sacred cause, removed from labor to repose, where their presence has been greeted with the blessed welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Twelve Past Grand Sires yet remain to us, still at active service in the moral vineyard; five of whom, to-day gladden our hearts with their presence to add interest and pleasure to the occasion, and to partake with us in the great victory which their life-long labors have so largely contributed to secure. May God in his wisdom and mercy continue to us for years to come the benefit of their wise counsel, and of their eminent example and influence.

There is yet one other potent and invaluable auxiliary arm of the general prosperity, whose instrumentality in that behalf cannot be too highly prized. I refer to the press of the Order, which has now attained to such value and power as to be justly regarded as one of its most effective branches of service. It has, after quite a severe ordeal, reached a success which justifies the belief that, in the future, it will receive a reasonable equivalent for its sacrifices heretofore incurred in the defense and proper representation of our principles. Its importance to our welfare, language is inadequate to describe, since as a vehicle of knowledge, as a lever of moral and material agency, and as a great public utility, it is without a parallel among the multiplied creations of the genius of man.

The character of the institution, and its cardinal principles, have been so often and so eloquently promulged on occasions like the present, and through its press, now diffused in every direction, that I shall not pause to-day to discuss them. "*Friendship, Love, Truth; the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God over all*," are the golden words which succinctly describe the whole scope of Odd Fellowship, its alpha and omega; its first, last, and entire compass. Its plan of beneficaction addresses itself as well to the physical as to the moral nature, and, reaching out from its immediate subjects, permeates by natural affinity every sphere in which active sympathy may be invoked. Its mission and its results are not only active and substantial, but often so affective, by its consequential or indirect influence, as to penetrate entire communities. In this connection, I would impress upon my brethren the important truth *that Odd Fellowship is not a religious society. Let no mistake be made upon a subject so momentous and grave as this, involving, as it does, the highest interests of the soul.* Our labors concern this world; the relations of man to man in it; the education and training of the heart to practical beneficence. Whilst we regard our own scheme with special favor, and well adapted to the end, we are not arrayed against other and noble forms of effort in the same direction, nor is our work and its fruits vaunted before the public gaze; yet the footprint of Odd Fellowship has so indelibly marked its path during fifty years that its god-like virtue can no more be obscured than may truth itself be stricken from the moral firmament. In 1819 a single Lodge existed on this continent, established, as we have seen, by humble men, without influence, and under the most inauspicious circumstances; moving forward from this standpoint, in a half century the Order has enrolled under its broad banner an army of six hundred thousand of the true men of the Republic—God's noblest handiwork—the stalwart men, the men of the brawny arm, and of the stout and heroic nerve; the men of toil and of genius, of commerce and of trade, of the professions, and of every conceivable calling and industry. To the single Lodge of five members it has added three thousand two hundred; to the five members, it has added more than half a million. This mighty host has pursued a single idea, unremittingly, and with inviolable fidelity, turning neither to the right nor to the left, ignoring all else, and consecrating its massive energies in aid of humanity. For the accomplishment of its high purpose it has been armed as well with material as with moral power, and blending the two in perfect accord, it has dispensed for the relief of the sick, the burial of the dead and the education of the orphan, nearly twelve millions, whilst its aggregate revenue in forty years has exceeded thirty-one millions of dollars. This relief has been, like the gentle dues of heaven, diffused over a large surface, and has gladdened the hearts of fifty-seven thousand five hundred widowed families, and brought to the homes and hearths of five hundred thousand brothers aid and comfort. Who shall attempt to estimate the influence and value of such a ministration?

And what, my brethren of Pensylvania, has been your contribution to the general prosperity—your offering up on the common altar? Vast as we have seen the acquisitions of the Federal Jurisdiction to be, large as its increase of numbers and resources, and immense as the field in which its humanity has been exerted, yet when its relative position and extent and that of your single State is considered, your achievement in the same field is comparatively the greater. In looking back upon the past the eye rests upon your initial point at the year 1823, when Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, which had previously been organized by self-institution, was formerly chartered and received into the Order. Since this period Odd Fellowship within your jurisdiction has had a career as marvellous and grand as has been the colossal tread of the State in the path of nations. From a single Lodge, with a handful of members, you now count nearly six hundred Lodges, with an aggregate membership of seventy thousand; from a single city, you have diffused our benign principles over your whole State, erecting its altars in every considerable town and village, so that wherever religion and civilization have built the church and the school house you also have placed alongside and in companionship an Odd Fellows' Lodge. And these Lodges, thus established, and their seventy thousand members, what have been their fruits? During the half century, whose close we to-day celebrate, they have sedulously toiled and have carried to desolate hearths and widowed homes not alone the consolations of moral support, but the material aliment of life. Since 1842 seventeen thousand widowed families and one hundred and forty-three thousand sick brethren have been relieved, for which object over three millions of dollars have been applied, and during the single year just passed, you have raised more than a half million, all of which has been disbursed for the relief of the sick, of the widow, and the orphan, or has been providently invested for future application to these objects. Your aggregate accumulations since 1837 exceed six millions of dollars. What an offering this upon the altar of humanity. Could all the participants in its ministrations lay their testimonials at the foot of this altar, what a pyramid of glory would lift its hallowed head to the throne of God; yet this column, pure and sublime, would but symbolize the reality, would but feebly portray the tears of sorrow which have been assuaged, or describe the extatic joy which leaped from thousands of fretted hearts in the hour of deliverance.

Not less valuable has been the contribution of Pennsylvania to the renown and high posion of the Supreme Grand Body. A long line of the most eminent of your brethren have year after year mingled as Grand Representatives in the deliberations of that general council, who have placed the impress of their wisdom upon its legislation, and have adorned its literature and matured its judgments by their genius and learning; in high appreciation of which four of your distinguished sons have been during the last thirty years called to its highest Executive chair, each of whom has left to us as a cherished heritage the example of his great administrative ability and the rich fruits of his unwearied labor.

My brethren of Pennsylvania, your record shines in our annals like a precious brilliant, and renders your fame as imperishable as the eternal principles of our Order. Already has your Commonwealth, by universal consent, been recognized as "the Keystone of the Federal arch;" to this proud title you justly add the prestige of "the Empire State in Odd Fellowship." The pageant of to-day covers you with honor; its sublime display, its memories of the past, its associations of the present, and its augury of the future, utter a voice more comprehensive than volumes could elaborate, more instructive than philosophy with the genius of art combined could portray, more potential and irresistible than the inspiration of faith, because faith had been dissolved into fruition; the ideal has culminated into the real, and truth itself, embodied and personified, crowns the scene. Among the many beautiful incidents which illustrate your fraternal courtesy and discernment, in the programme for the day, is especially commanding the spectacle within this magnificent temple, and which in interest and sublimity defies description; and yet how vacant and lifeless, and wanting, but for the presence of our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, and last of all, though not least, of our sweethearts. I thank them for the honor of their presence to-day; if there be one incentive more inspiring than another, to nerve the arm and press the energy of man to works of humanity, that incentive is supplied in the heroic example of woman. There is an innate and instinctive sympathy in her heart with suffering, and the tear that moistens her cheek at the couch of disease and death, and in the presence of trial and affliction, is as pure as the dewdrop that sips the fragrance of the morning flower.

"Not all the sweets Arabia's gales convey,
From flowery meads, can with that sight compare;
Not dew drops glittering in the morning ray,
Seems half so beauteous as that falling tear."

Her presence, her co-operation, her smile, her encouragement is worth to our cause more than gold and silver and precious stones, and will win for us, if we but approve ourselves worthy of her confidence, greater trophies than all other of our elements of strength combined.

And yet, with everything around us to awaken pleasure, we are not free from that alloy which enters into and qualifies every experience of human life. The genius of the artist, however brilliant, would be at fault but for the aid which nature supplies in the splendor and variety of the tints which she displays. There is no light without its shadow, no sunshine that in the midst of its gorgeous beauty and grandeur is not often obscured by the passing cloud. Thus, amid these pleasant scenes, and thrilling memories, we look around in vain for the many fellow-laborers and companions of our youth who started out with us long time ago upon this great and good work; the willing tear suffuses the eye and courses down the manly cheek, and the full heart swells with emotion and earnest sorrow as we miss their accustomed presence. They have fallen in the midst of labor, and have been gathered home, yet their works survive. But two—John Boyd and Augustus Mathiot—remain of Washington Lodge, No. 1, and but one—Benjamin Daffin—of Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, although the Lodges themselves preserve all the vigor and energy of youth, and honor our festival with their presence to-day. In no part of our wide-spread field has death reaped a richer harvest than in this jurisdiction. The names of Hopkins and Kneass and Curtis, and the hallowed memories which cluster around them, are embalmed in the innermost heart of the Brotherhood, and while Pennsylvania mourns, a responsive grief mingles in unison with its sorrow in every lodge room, and at every altar of our Order throughout the world. Whilst we bow to the inscrutable wisdom which orders and governs, we lift our hearts gratefully to the Throne, and rejoice that though "God thus smites, He doth not destroy." These eminent and beloved brethren have followed in the footsteps of our fathers, and we too will soon join them where humanity weeps no more, where endless day and joy and uninterrupted bliss reward the just. Yet Odd Fellowship will survive. Long years from now, when all the actors of this memorable day shall have ceased to live, it will survive and assemble as usual its lodge meetings, enact its offices of benefaction, and continue its mission of love and mercy. Man and his works will pass away, but principles are eternal. In fifty years hence, when our descendants shall assemble to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Order, this great city will count its population by the million, and Odd Fellowship its votaries in corresponding numbers. Each will then have but comparatively entered upon life, with yet a future of endless years before them. Our moral Temple, built upon a rock so firm as to challenge the elements, will still stand, towering heavenward in grandeur, rescued from the conflicts of time and trial by the intrinsic excellence of principle, and by the favor of Him beneath whose outstretched arm it has ever found a refuge and a shelter.

The exercises were then brought to a close by the singing of the

Jubilee Hymn

to Luther's immortal air of "Old Hundred." The hymn, which was specially composed for the occasion by Brother Edward P. Nowell, the editor of the *American Odd Fellow*, and was sung by the grand chorus, with full orchestral accompaniments, read as follows:—

On this great day of jubilee
The hosts fraternal congregate,
With joyful pæans, full and free,
Our Order's birth to celebrate.

Through good and ill report, our cause
Has to the world a blessing been,
And won its rapturous applause,
With peace on earth, good-will to men.

Majestic let the chorus swell,
From sea to sea, in every clime,
Of Friendship, Love, and Truth, to tell
Their teachings perfect, pure, sublime.

O God of Love! show us Thy way,
Our Order prosper, guide, sustain;
Teach us our faith in Thee to stay,
And make our path of duty plain.

The immense concourse of people were then dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. J. W. Venable, the Grand Chaplain, and slowly made their way from the building to join in the great outdoor demonstration, either as participants or spectators.

THE EVENING EXERCISES.

The exercises to take place at the Academy of Music in the evening will be almost equally impressive with those which occurred this morning. They will commence at eight o'clock with the singing of an

Invocation Hymn,

the words of which were written by P. G. J. Martin McFarland, of Washington, D. C., and the music composed by Professor L. Engelke. It will be sung by the grand chorus, with full orchestral accompaniment, and reads as follows:—

Author of faith and charity,
Before whom angels bow,
Thy children humbly come to thee,
And seek a blessing now.
O deign to hear our humble prayer,
And turn not Thou away,
But bless the creatures of Thy care,
And cheer our hearts to-day.

For many mercies in the past,
Accept our grateful praise;
May no dark shadow overcast
The joy of future days;
But may we ever trust in Thee,
And faithful subjects prove,
And Thou wilt bless our unity,
And perfect us in love.

Protect the widows in our care—
Each tender orphan bless!
And may our efforts everywhere
Be crowned with great success!
And when on earth we fail to meet
In Friendship, Truth, and Love,
O grant us all an humble seat
In that Grand Lodge above!

This will be followed in order by a prayer; the performance by the orchestra of the overture to Von Weber's opera of *Oberon*; an address; the singing of Gabussi's duet of *I Pescatori*, by Messrs. Jacob Graf and Aaron R. Taylor; an address; and then a song written by B. P. Shillaber, entitled

"Our Flag,"

the music being by G. A. Veazie. It will be executed by Mr. Aaron R. Taylor and the chorus, and reads as follows:—

Fling wide our Banner! Land nor sea
Boasts prouder gonfalon than ours;
It points to higher destiny
Than crowns the strife of mortal powers.
Its field of white, its border bright,
Its links denoting Union's might,
It waves, an angel's wing, above,
Proclaiming Friendship, Truth, and Love.
Chorus.—Its field of white, its border bright, etc.

Wave, banner of the triple tie,
In tranquil glory o'er the land;
No dismal or ensanguined dye
Shall mar the folds that here expand.
It e'er shall share the brother's prayer,
The orphan's rescue from despair;
A benison each wave shall fling,
And many a widowed heart shall sing.
Chorus.—Its field of white, its border bright, etc.

May blessings ever on it rest,
While heralding our Order's fame;
In every motion manifest
The principles of good we claim—
Whose beaming ray shall round it play
'Till merges in the night our day,
And other generations prize
The flag that greets our failing eyes.
Chorus.—Its field of white, its border bright, etc.

The second part of the programme will open with an orchestral selection from Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore*, to be followed by an address; after which Messrs. J. Graf, J. Jacob, and A. R. Taylor, with chorus and orchestral accompaniment, will sing

"Friendship, Love, and Truth,"

to Mignon's air, the words, which read as follows, being written by Brother R. B. Mayes, of Mississippi:

In Friendship tried is found a precious treasure;
In trusting Love, a fount of purest pleasure;
In Truth, a lamp alike for age and youth;
May earth be filled with Friendship, Love, and Truth.
With Friendship filled, with Love, with Truth—
May earth be filled with Friendship, Love, and Truth.

Unshaken Faith must Friendship ever nourish!
Sweet Hope and Love, like twins, together flourish;
Truth points the way for Charity and Ruth;
And Heaven smiles on Friendship, Love, and Truth.
On Friendship smiles, on Love, on Truth;
And Heaven smiles on Friendship, Love, and Truth.

Hail! Friendship pure! O may it be earth's leaven!
Hail! sacred Love! the atmosphere of heaven!
Hail! Truth divine! that blooms in fadeless youth;
God speed the cause of Friendship, Love, and Truth!
Hail! Friendship pure! hail Love! hail Truth!
God speed the cause of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

The concluding exercises will consist of another address, and the usual

Closing Ode

of the Order, as follows:—

Brothers, we thank you all
For this, your friendly call,
Our hearts to cheer;
May peace her influence shed,
And heaven its wing outspread,
To guard each brother's head
From pain and fear.

Good night: and, as you go,
Bear hence, and fully show,
Stamped on your breasts,
The Seal of Friendship pure,
And Love through life t' endure,
And Truth which still secure
With honor rests.

[Continued in Second Edition, on Eighth Page.]

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, | John M. Maris, | J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, | William Divine, | James Long,
John A. Wright, | S. Morris Waln, | James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, | John B. McCreary, | E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

FOR THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
FOR THE SEA SHORE.
STRANGERS
Attending the Odd Fellows' Celebration should avail themselves of the opportunity while in town to make
A Flying Trip to the City by the Sea.
Hotels at the celebrated summer resort,
ATLANTIC CITY,
ARE NOW OPEN.
Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY at 8·00 A. M. and 3·45 P. M.
Leave Atlantic City at 6·14 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Excursion tickets down in the morning and up in the afternoon, $3·00.
SIX HOURS ON THE BEACH.
4 23 3t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NOTICE TO HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS SHIPPERS.
Owing to the depressed condition of the freighting business, the Steamship YAZOO will be withdrawn from the Havana and New Orleans Line until there is an improvement in trade with those ports.
The Steamship JUNIATA will continue to make regular trips monthly, and freight will be received for New Orleans, via Savannah, weekly. WM. L. JAMES,
General Agent
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1869. 4 20 6t

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 29, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
30§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

MEDALS.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a
BEAUTIFUL MEDAL
to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.
Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO.,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
4 7 16t* Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 4 13wfm§

GOLD HILL.

Particulars of the Terrible Calamity at the Mines—Baked in the Red Hot Shafts—Scenes Below the Surface—Grief of Wives and Children.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, April 8.

As soon as it was known that the mines were on fire, and that a large number of miners were imprisoned below, the most intense excitement prevailed, both in Gold Hill and this city. The wives, children and relatives of the lost flocked to the various hoisting works, and their grief was such as to cause tears to course down the cheeks of the most stout-hearted. Father Monogue and several other Catholic clergymen did all that could be done to comfort the weeping women and children, but even the reverend fathers could find but little to say upon such an occasion. The poor women, with their weeping children clinging about them, stood about with hands clasped, rocking themselves to and fro, yet scarcely uttering an audible sob—they seemed perfectly astounded and overwhelmed at the suddenness and awfulness of the calamity. Turn where they would there was no comfort for them. At the Yellow Jacket, all but one man known to be below had been brought up dead, yet no smoke issued from the shaft, while at Kentuck and Crown Point shafts there arose a thick and stifling column of smoke, mingled with the pungent gases generated from the burning wood and heated ores below. No person who stood at the mouth of either of these shafts and experienced the choking effect of the smoke and gases issuing from below, could for a moment entertain the slightest hope that any one of those in the mine could be alive, yet wives and relatives would still hope against everything, and in every direction almost superhuman exertions were made to extinguish the fire. By closing up the shafts and turning down into them the steam from the several hoisting works, the fire could have been extinguished almost immediately, but to do this was almost equivalent to say that all are dead below—and would, indeed, have been death to any that might have been living—besides, the order would have drawn from all present at all interested in the fate of those below such a wail as no one would wish to hear.

PERILOUS WORK.

No one could have lived to descend twenty feet into either the Crown Point or Kentuck shafts, but the Yellow Jacket shaft being cooler, the gallant firemen and equally gallant miners descended it and bravely began the battle with the fire. A long string of hose was attached to a hydrant on Main street and carried down to the 800 feet level, when the work began. The firemen would advance as far as possible, extinguishing the burning timbers, and when a cave occurred or the timbers seemed about to give way, the water would be shut off and the miners would go to the front and make all secure. The walls of the tunnels were so heated that it was very frequently found necessary to fall back even after the burning timbers had been extinguished and play the stream upon the rock in order to cool it down, and in places water nearly boiling hot stood to the depth of two or three inches on the floor of the tunnel. Then the air was bad, and, with the steam and gases almost suffocating, it was found necessary to lead an air-pipe from the main pipe of the blower in order to enable the men to continue work. During this fight several caves occurred; when the miners came to the rescue, and when the ground was made secure, the firemen would again go forward with their stream. It was such work as few firemen in the United States have ever undertaken, and such as none but the firemen of a mining country could have done.

SCENES BELOW THE SURFACE.

Some of those who were below, and who were fortunate enough to escape, give most thrilling descriptions of the scenes which occurred far down in the drifts of the lower levels. All agree in saying that the smoke and stifling gas came upon them suddenly, and that, although they rushed at once for the shaft, there were many who sank down on the way. At the Crown Point the men so crowded upon the cage that it was detained nearly five minutes, the station-man fearing to give the signal to hoist while so many men were in danger of being torn to pieces. A young man who came up on that cage told us it was the most fearful moment of his life. One man, unable to find room to stand upright, crawled upon the cage, and thrusting his head between our informant's legs, begged to be allowed to remain there and go up. As the cage ascended those left behind were heard to throw themselves into the shaft, and some were heard falling back on the floors. Another young man told us that in rushing for the shaft it suddenly occurred to him that he might fall into it, when he got down and crawled upon his hands and knees, feeling his way, till he knew he had reached the shaft. While lying at the shaft he says that three or four men came running from behind, and pitched headlong into the shaft. At one lowering of the cage a man, who went down to rescue the sufferers, finding that there were more persons below than could be brought up that trip, himself got off into the drift and put on board a young man who was so suffocated that he was hardly able to stand. We were unable to learn the name of this man, but were happy to hear that he was afterwards brought up safe and sound.

FIREMEN UNDERGROUND.

This is a strange country, and strange things occur here, giving rise to strange necessities; but our people are equal to all the requirements of the "situation," as was well proven yesterday. We have above given it as our opinion that few firemen in any part of the United States would have had the heart to "tackle" a fire 800 or 1000 feet below the surface of the earth, and we now wish to state that all did their duty most cheerfully, even striving to be allowed to go below. It was comical to see the "shifts"—for they frequently changed—of five laddies with their big hats on going down on the cage—a new way of going to a fire. A stream was kept on in the 800-feet level all day, and about 9 o'clock at night, as it was found the fire was rising, a second stream was put on at the 700-feet level. The fire was finally so far subdued, as we learned about 12 o'clock last night, that the workmen were able to reach the bodies of some of the unfortunates who lost their lives by this terrible accident. We understand that a number of bodies were brought to the surface about 11 o'clock, and that nine others were lying at the station of the 800-feet level. The fire was not yet out, though about conquered. This is the greatest mining calamity that has ever occurred on the Pacific coast, or in any mines in the United States.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

ART EXHIBITION.

NOW ON FREE EXHIB[illegible]TION AT

Earles' Galleries & Looking Glass Rooms

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

YOSE[illegible]
GO[illegible]ITE VALLEY, by Thomas Hill.
[illegible]D WORDS, by Constant Mayer.
THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN, by Eastman Johnson.
THE CROWN OF NEW ENGLAND, by George L. Brown.
SUNSET IN CALIFORNIA, by A. Bierstadt.
"THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE," by E. Moran.
COAST OF NANTUCKET, by William T. Richards, and other very fine American Paintings.
Also, a special exhibition of Bierstadt's ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, (1868).
Admission, 25 cents.
4 5 mwf/rp JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·26	MOON SETS	7·20
SUN SETS	6·50	HIGH WATER	1·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
SAMUEL G. STOKES,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Cella	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 13
Donau	Southampton	New York	April 13
Bremen	Havre	New York	April 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	April 27
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	April 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. barque Eldorado, Thomason, Stockholm, L. Westagaard & Co.
Barque Eliza Sprague, Sagua, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. F. Baker, Loring, Portland, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Roxbury, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr P. St. Clair, Edwards, Ireland, Roxbury, do.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, Newbury, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Othello, Tinkham, 39 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Queen Victoria, Lenders, 44 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to L. Westagaard & Co.

Norw. brig Faveur, Rafn, 60 days from Cette, with wine, etc., to Waldn, Koehn & Co.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Firm, Crowell, 18 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to C. C. Vanhorn.

Brig A. F. Larabee, Carlisle, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Bartol.

Br. brig Mary Grace, Morrison, 13 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr St. Croix, Collins, 14 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. No date, lat. 35 30, long. 75, spoke schr S. A. Hammond, bound to Boston, with maintopmast and foremasthead gone.

Schr Sabina, Currier, 7 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Foaming Sea, Williams, 5 days from Rappahannock river, with ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Little Rock, Hickman, 5 days from Rappahannock river, with ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & co.

Schr Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, from New Haven, with railroad iron to Phœnix Iron Co.—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has on board 200 tons phosphate rock, 97 bales cotton, 9 bales yarn, 7 tierces rice, 61 barrels and 26 boxes green peas, 10 bags cocoanuts, and sundry packages.

Steamship Norfolk, Platte, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 23d instant.

Steamship Chester, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.

Barque Chasca, Crockett, at Cienfuegos 6th inst., ready for Philadelphia.

Barque Frances Bourneuf, Perry, for Philadelphia, remained at Bristol, Eng., 10th inst.

Barque Pesto, Brown, for Philadelphia, remained at Newport, Eng., 10th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Miller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 22d inst.

Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, hence, at Portland 22d inst.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, hence, at Newburyport 21st inst.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.

Schrs Pathway, Haley, and Adolph Hugel, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 22d inst.

Schr Alexander, Hobbs, hence, at Stonington 22d inst.

Schr Tempest, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 22d inst.

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,372,604·09	
United States Bonds to secure circulation	700,000·00	
United States Bonds to secure United States deposits	100,000·00	
Other Stocks, Bonds, etc.	53,477·00	
		$3,226,081·09
Overdrafts		2,620·87
Due from approved Associations in New York city	$46,355·82	
Due from other National Banks	117,314·90	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	35,402·15	
		201,072·87
United States Taxes paid		10,000·17
Exchanges for Clearing-House	$736,746·34	
Cash Items	84,071·64	
National Bank Notes	23,807·00	
State Bank Notes	48·00	
Specie	8,130·41	
Legal Tender Notes	194,998·02	
United States 3 per cent. Certificates	555,000·00	
		1,602,801·41
Total		$5,042,576·41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000·00	
Surplus Fund	400,000·00	
Discounts and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses	135,063·91	
		$1,535,063·91
Circulation	$591,210·00	
Deposits	2,548,496·18	
United States Deposits	4,016·12	
Due to National Banks	130,954·69	
Due to other Banks	191,053·64	
		$3,465,820·63
Unpaid Dividends		41,691·87
Total		$5,042,576·41

I certify the above Report to be correct.
1t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,172,388·66	
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate ([illegible]unctive)	132,121·10	
		$1,945,509·96
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	$92,785·00	
National Bank Notes	27,513·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,800·10	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	502,368·43	
		938,498·53
Expenses and Taxes		23,860·21
Total		$2,907,868·70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000·00
Circulation	417,500·00
Deposits	1,413,129·66
Profit and Loss	77,239·04
Total	$2,907,868·70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 23mwot

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

AND

Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES,

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

(Until their late Store is rebuilt),

HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening

PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,

Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.

Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

OPERA GLASSES,

Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.

The latest contributions of Art in

REAL BRONZE.

A largely increased supply of

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

AND

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

The attention of all visiting the city to participate is invited to examine our large stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

3t PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

BRIDAL SILVER.

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

3 11 thm! PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

Open Day and Evening.

Jobbing at Manufacturers' Prices.

Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF

4 21 wfm2mrp **CLARK & EVANS.**

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in TWENTY (20) DAYS, and trains run through in THIRTY (30) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

HENRY G. GOWEN,

(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

No 111 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 265

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi Available Throughout Europe.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

COLLARS, ETC.

ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

FOR

EVERYBODY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

Call attention to their NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

PAPETRIE!

PAPETRIE!!!

PAPETRIE!!!

The productions of the Narragansett, Eagle, and London Collar Companies, comprising every variety of LADIES' AND GENTS' COLLARS AND CUFFS, so fine as to be undistinguishable from the finest Irish Linen, the

Threads Can be Counted with a Glass

BYRON COLLARS FOR TEN CENTS PER BOX,

AND

LADIES' GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP.

Call and see the

BURLINGAME,	DO, RE, MI,	EMPRESS,
HAWARD,		LA BELLE HELENE,
DEFIANCE,		CARDINAL,

AND THE

LACE COLLARS

AT

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,

727 CHESNUT Street,

4 24 smetrp PHILADELPHIA.

By special arrangement with Mr. JOHN HUGGARD, Resident Manager, No. 215 CHESNUT Street.

THE KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,

NO. 627 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacture and supply the trade, from MAINE to CALIFORNIA, with the justly celebrated

ROUND END COLLARS,

BOZ and DORE.

Strangers in the city and residents of Philadelphia who wish Ease and Comfort at the neck, and who desire to be genteelly dressed, are recommended to give these collars a trial.

To be had at all the principal retail men's furnishing stores. 4 24 4t

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, long gratuitously distributed to our customers for the [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK. VELOCIPEDROME,
Corner TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, April 26.
THIS EVENING,
GALA OPENING NIGHT.
THE BEST VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
GRAND CONTEST FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.
MANUFACTURER'S PRIZE, A SILVER MEDAL.
NEW YORK vs. PHILADELPHIA.
A BEAUTIFUL GOLD MEDAL VALUED AT $50,
To be presented to the best rider in Philadelphia.
A SPLENDID SILVER MEDAL, VALUE $25,
To be presented to the best Boy rider.
A SPLENDID SILVER MEDAL, COST $40, to be presented to the Manufacturer of the best and most useful
VELOCIPEDE.
The following Manufacturers have entered:—
Messrs. Wood & Brothers, Pickering & Davis, Mercer & Menod, all of New York.
J. W. Post, Messrs. Sexton & Borthwick, G. W. Right, Philadelphia.
The above machines will be ridden by the
BEST VELOCIPEDE RIDERS IN AMERICA.
FORTY FIRST-CLASS VELOCIPEDES
have been purchased for this spacious establishment.
VELOCIPEDES FOR SALE
At the lowest factory prices.
Regular admission, 10 cents. Exhibition Nights, 25 cents.
CHEISMARIS' BAND OF MUSIC
Will be in attendance the OPENING NIGHT.
Rink open daily from 8 A. M. to 10½ P. M. 1t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 26,
The distinguished American Comedian,
MR. J. H. HACKETT,
Has consented to extend his engagement, thus enabling the vast concourse of strangers attending the Grand National Semi-Centennial Celebration of
ODD FELLOWS
To witness his unapproachable character of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,
In Shakspeare's Comedy, in five acts, of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
To conclude with Burnard's Burlesque of
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION .... MISS JENNY WILLMORE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
Second week of
LOTTA.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
FIRE FLY.
LOTTA .... as .... FIRE FLY
With Drum Solo, Songs, and Mad Dance. Supported by an excellent cast.
Friday—Benefit of LOTTA.
In rehearsal, Lotta's new Drama, PEPINA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT street, above Eighth. Doors open 7¼; commence 7·45.
GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
A Mammoth Bill of Fare, both for the citizen and stranger.
First appearance of the
QUEEN OF THE AIR,
ROSE LUCELL, the Youthful.

CONCERT HALL,
OPENING OF GRAND MILITARY DRAMA
OF THE
DRUMMER BOY;
Or, the Battle of Shiloh.
Under the auspices of
POST 19, G. A. R.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHANS' RELIEF FUND,
ON MONDAY EVENING, April 26,
to continue for two weeks,
TWELVE BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX,
consisting of
ALLEGORICAL REPRESENTATIONS,
FAMILIAR CAMP SCENES,
THRILLING BATTLE SCENES,
SOUTHERN PRISON SCENES, Etc. Etc.
Admission .... 50 cents
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
For sale at the Hall during the day and evening.
Open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7·45. 1t*

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO. .... Proprietors
MISS SUSAN GALTON
In a new Comic Opera, first time.
JOVETTE, JOVETTE,
And a musical Comedietta entitled
CROSS PURPOSES, CROSS PURPOSES,
Will also be given, the Comic English Opera Company appearing. MATINEE Saturday. 4 26 6t

CONCERT HALL.—PROF. E. P. CHASE will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, April 27, assisted by the popular artistes, Mme. BEHRENS, Miss C. McCAFFREY, and the wonderful HESS CHILDREN, of New York.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.
For sale at Mr. TRUMPLER'S, 926 Chesnut street, and the other principal music stores of the city. 4 24 3t

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; for sale at the Galleries. 4 22 1m

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'
THIRTIETH AND LAST
ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
The Elmore Troupe of Lady Velocipedists will commence Thursday, April 1.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S FIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans. Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Of the unhappy consequences of putting a small man in a large place, Senator Sprague is a frightful example. His mental calibre is not great, but when he exercised the functions of the gubernatorial office of Rhode Island, where the members of the Assembly always go to their own homes to dine, the distance from the Capitol thereto being so insignificant, Senator Sprague's deficiencies were not discovered. When he arose in the morning he had only to put aside the curtains of his dressing-room windows to enable him to take in at a glance the entire country over which he presided. He had therefore not much to govern, and it is not too much to say that he governed that little indifferently well. It was the old story over again, and ending with the same moral of the frog who wanted to be an ox, or of the gentleman from Tennessee who, thinking that as he had made a respectable tailor and alderman, he would also make not a bad President. In this way the misguided people of Rhode Island sent the printer of calicoes "warranted to wash" to the United States Senate. They fancied he would measurably represent the interests of the little State over the destinies of which they once allowed him to preside as Governor; and now they see their mistake, and with sackcloth about their loins and ashes on their heads they bewail the error of their selection of Senator, for they find that Mr. Sprague, instead of attending to the interests of his handful of constituents, is maligning, in not choice terms, the noblest and worthiest of their citizens; that he has brought upon himself the deserved contempt of the nation by the coarseness, incoherency, and indecency of his assaults upon private character; that he is shielding himself behind the privileges of the Senatorship to make charges and publish libels upon better men than himself, which he would not dare to make or utter outside of his office; that he has set Sprague up as the one honest man in his whole State, and the only reliable manufacturer of calicoes that will not run in washing; that, instead of legislating diligently, intelligently, and with dignity upon the affairs of the nation, he has simply dragged before the people his own petty spites, wrongs, and troubles, and advertised them freely in the *Congressional Globe* at the Government's expense.

There is, unfortunately for the nation, a rival manufactory of printed cottons in little Rhode Island, which is carried on by a certain Messrs. Brown & Ives. These are as Mordecai sitting at his gate, and by the use of all the undignified, indecent, and unsenatorial epithets known to this jobber in politics and calico, he attempts to drive his Mordecai away. But in his rage and weakness, like a man fighting after his sight has gone, he strikes madly and blindly at everybody and everything. He hits foul, weak blows at his constituents, at the Senate, at lawyers, at the President, at generals, at his colleague, at the public morals, and most blindly and virulently at Brown & Ives, those rival makers of cotton prints. If anything consistent can possibly be evolved out of the depths and intricacies of his speeches, it is only that Sprague's is the only true, warranted-to-wash calico; that great is Sprague and Sprague is his prophet.

Has this unfortunate person no friends? Will nobody step forward to save him from himself? Cannot the beautiful and gifted Mrs. Sprague, who in New York attempted to carry the Democratic Convention of July for her father, and who came near doing it, too, cannot she take this irrepressible Senator from Rhode Island in hand, and see to it that he washes no more of his soiled linen in the nation's sight? It was the old-fashioned notion of our fathers—no later ago than that—to attach some honor to the Senatorial office; and though they sometimes filled it with weak or incompetent men, they very seldom indeed allowed it to be occuped by one who disgraced the nation by the foulness of his slanders and the coarseness of his personal venom. In fact, only a generation or two before our fathers, time, there were ducking stools up there in New England for the punishment of public scolds and termagents, which, if they existed now, would be bad for the Senator from Rhode Island when he returned home.

Not only the State which sends her representative to the Senate, but the country itself, has a right to expect such a one shall at the very least regard the common decencies of life in his official speech and conduct; that he shall speak and act so as not to bring contempt upon the body of which he is a member, or to bring into disrepute and cast ridicule upon the whole nation. The people care nothing about Senator Sprague's private quarrels, and they are as capable of deciding whether he is the only honest man in the Senate as he is, and will determine the question quite independently of anything he may say. But they will not believe in his honesty the sooner because he alleges all the rest are "thieves" or "puppy-dogs," and such like epithets. His calicoes will, however, still be bought just as freely as Brown & Ives, provided they *will* wash, and are sold as cheap; and we respectfully suggest to this dealer in cottons, that neither the Senate chamber or the *Congressional Globe* is the proper places in which to advertise his own goods or to cast discredit upon his rivals.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

A CABLE despatch published this morning gives us a rumor that the British Government is about to adopt a decisive line of policy with regard to Cuba, by recognizing the insurgents as belligerent, and assisting them in gaining their independence. This report is in all probability true so far as the concession of belligerent rights is concerned, although we doubt whether any assistance will be openly rendered to the Cuban revolutionists, but if there is anything to be gained by it we may expect to see a new fleet of Alabamas proceeding from British ports to prey upon Spanish commerce. The reasons for the adoption of this line of policy by the British Government are sufficiently evident. The popular sympathy which exists in this country for the Cubans is well known, and the English wish, if possible, to be beforehand with us in securing a foothold on the island of Cuba, and, if possible, preventing it from falling into our hands. That they have any idea of obtaining possession of the island themselves we do not believe, as the same line of policy which forced the French to abandon Mexico and put an end to the Empire of Maximilian would be insisted upon with even greater energy in this case. The English, however, if they do not obtain Cuba for themselves, wish, by any means, to prevent us from getting it. Under these circumstances, the United States Government should be on the alert to defeat any British movement of the kind suggested, by promptly acceding belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots, and taking the necessary steps for the extension of American influence on the island. The Cubans already have the sympathies and moral support of a very large majority of the people of the United States, and there is a prevalent feeling that the time has nearly arrived for us to add Cuba to the States of the Union. At all events, it is our plain duty to defeat the machinations of the English Government, and to prevent it from obtaining any claim whatever to dictate as to the future of Cuba.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FREE CUBA.

HAIL TO THE NEW REPUBLIC!

WELCOME, THRICE WELCOME, CUBA,

AMONG THE NATIONS

OF THE EARTH!!

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Without DISTINCTION OF PARTY, are invited to assemble at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to express their sympathy for the NOBLE PATRIOTS OF CUBA IN THEIR HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY, AND TO CONCERT MEASURES FOR SECURING TO THEM POSITIVE AID AND THE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THEIR RIGHTS.

SENOR MORALES LEMUS and OTHER CUBANS; HON. N. P. BANKS, HON. CARL SCHURZ, HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN, HON. A. K. McCLURE, THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., and other Distinguished Speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

COME all who hate wrong, barbarity, and tyranny. COME all who love LIBERTY. COME and assist in REDEEMING CUBA *from the thraldom of the vilest despotism that ever cursed humanity.*

REMEMBER, CITIZENS, that the patriots of Cuba have proclaimed and enforced EMANCIPATION—they have extirpated SLAVERY—BLACK men and WHITE men—the freedmen and the planters are now brethren in arms, battling shoulder to shoulder for FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

They appeal to us; they invoke the AMERICAN PEOPLE to interpose and stay the bloody hands of the murderous myrmidons of vengeful SPANISH TYRANNY. It is the Macedonian cry, "COME OVER AND HELP US."

Reminding us of our Revolutionary struggle, they say:—

"As you, O great Americans, were some ninety years "years ago, even so are we now. HELP US AS YOU "WERE HELPED. NATIONS gave you sympathy, "money, arms, shelter in their ports and co-operation "*long before your freedom was a fixed fact*—when it "had yet to be fought out and won on the battle-"field.

"POLAND gave you her PULASKI and KOSCIUSKO.

"IRELAND her MONTGOMERY. SCOTLAND her PAUL "JONES.

"GERMANY her STEUBEN and DE KALB.

"And FRANCE her BEAUMARCHAIS and LAFAY-"ETTE.

"Be to us in our perilous struggle as France and "other nations were to you in the days of your bleed-"ing agony and trial. Within the space of six "months, with scanty means, but with invincible "courage and inexorable will, we have rescued *more "than half our lovely land from* HER DESPOILERS.

"WE SHALL TRIUMPH.

"'For Freedom's battle once begun,
"'Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
"'Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

"And as our own Cuban poet has sung:—

"'Quiero a Cuba, feliz separada
"'De esa imbecil nacion de tiranos,
"'De esa gente que l laman Hispanos,
"'Que nos quieren aun mas degradar.'"

SHALL we, citizens, be deaf to this APPEAL?—SHALL we, the great people of modern times—the world's teachers in all that belongs to HUMANITY and LIBERTY—SHALL WE BE SUPINE *when the woes of the downtrodden ring in our ears*? SHALL we be inert when the fierce duel between DESPOTISM and LIBERTY is convulsing the garden island of the world—almost within our sight—within a few hours' sail from our coast?

ALL OUR HISTORY THUNDERS NO! OUR MISSION is the regeneration of Nations; OUR DUTY—to secure LIBERTY for all men. DESTINY HAS DEDICATED US TO DEFEND, PROTECT AND PRESERVE HUMAN RIGHTS.

COME, then, AMERICANS, native and naturalized; COME, CITIZENS, without distinction of party, COME with high resolves, COME with the inflexible determination to make CUBA FREE AND INDEPENDENT. 4 26 2t

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place in CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, in which MADAM DROOP, the charming vocalist of Washington, will appear.

Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Piano the celebrated fantasia from "Faust," by Liszt, and in connection with Mr. MASSAH WARNER, will give the overture to "WILLIAM TELL."

Mr. MASSAH WARNER will also perform the prelude in F b, by S. BACH, on the organ.

Vocal selections will be given from the works of Rossini, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Pacini, and Costa. The whole combining to make this Concert one of more than ordinary excellence.

Tickets can be had of W. C. EWING, No. 715 CHESNUT Street, or at the Music Stores. The entire amount of the proceeds will be given to the Church. 4 26 4t

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1210 CHESNUT STREET.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Essay by HON. WM. S. PEIRCE.

Subject—"Woman, as seen in the Old Testament."

Question for Discussion—"Were the Women mentioned in the Bible in any respect better than the Women of modern times?"

Music by the choir of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Professor Jean Louis. The public are invited. 1t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held in Office No. 10, of their building, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of a President, Treasurer, and eight Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL L. WARD,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1869. 4 24 4t

MERSHON'S RUSSIAN HEATER WAREHOUSE, N. W. corner of TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets, will be illuminated to-night in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the I. O. O. F. 1t*

I. O. O. F.

SPECIAL ORDER

TO

THE WHOLE ORDER.

Sing, if you please, as you move along in procession,

OT THE GOOD OLD TUNE OF "AULD LANG SYNE."

Hail! Brethren! Hail! all welcome here
From many a distant State!
Thrice welcome to the Jubilee—
This day we celebrate!
From myriad joyful voices swells
The chorus, rich and free,
And thousand thousand echoing hearts
Ring out the Jubilee.

With open burst of honest heart,
With hearty grasp of hand,
To love the truth and do the right,
Together firm we stand.
In Love and Friendship, Hope and Truth,
This day we gladly meet,
With earnest purpose on we march,
Each other kindly greet.

We'll march till coats are thick with dust,
And pants with mire are soiled,
And good black vests are dusty, too;
And, when we've marched and toiled,
And travelled o'er the lengthy route,
With aching, weary feet,
We'll have enough, for one day's work,
Of marching in the street.

Though jet-black hat, and pants, and coat,
And black silk hat and glove,
Grow worn and dusty in the cause
Of Friendship, Truth, and Love,
We're glad to know where we can buy
New clothes for good folks, all;
For all the Order can be clothed
At the GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL.

CHORUS—TO BE SUNG BY THE WHOLE ORDER.

We'll sing of Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
We'll go to Brown Stone Hall;
For all the Order can buy clothes
At the Brown Stone Clothing Hall.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR
GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE SPRING CLOTHES.

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
North Side, Just above Sixth.

OLIVE OIL.

MOTTET'S
PURE OLIVE OIL,
IMPORTED BY
RICHARD H. WATSON,
NO. 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
4 16 fmw3t4p] PHILADELPHIA.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
NOVELTIES IN
BONNETS AND HATS.
4 22 thsm2mrp

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

TEA HOUSE.

MARKET STREET
TEA HOUSE.

BOYD & CO.
Have opened their New Store,
No. 1209 MARKET STREET.
4 23 4t4p

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
8 10 4p

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26½

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ETC.

YOST'S
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY,
(Late No. 214 DOCK Street, REMOVED to
No. 121 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,

The oldest and largest manufactory in this State of CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, BICYCLES, ETC.
QUICK SALES—SMALL PROFITS.
No. 121 N. NINTH St., Above Arch.
Also, REFRIGERATORS VERY CHEAP. [1trp
No. 121 North NINTH Street, above Arch,

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000'00	
Surplus Fund and Profits	418,798'03	
		$618,798'03
Deposits		1,214,664'17
Circulation		176,950'00
Circulation State Bank		3,530'00
Clearing House Receipts		15,875'55
Due to National Banks		7,486'88
		$2,037,304'33

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,122,441'65
United States Bonds to secure circulation		213,000'00
Real Estate		19,800'00
Expenses		9,744'57
Taxes paid		5,747'24
Due by National and other Banks	$46,557'33	
Cash Items	1,870'48	
Fractional Currency	2,750'87	
National Bank Notes	11,496'00	
Specie	4,203'82	
Exchange for Clearing House	315,987'36	
Legal-tender Notes	120,075'00	
Three per cent. Certificates	165,000'00	
		$667,870'87
		$2,037,304'33

JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 23d day of April, 1869.

JOSEPH BROBSTON,
1t Notary Public.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

I. LUTZ,
FURNITURE,
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLASS FURNITURE
AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
American Sunday-School Union.

LADY LUCY'S SECRET; or, The Gold Thimble. This is the first volume of a new and original series to be called the Children of Stantoun Corbet; or, Tales of English Children, from the reign of Queen Mary to that of Queen Anne. 18mo., cloth, 60 cents.

DOCTOR KENDALL'S CHILDREN. A very attractive and entertaining book. 16mo., cloth, $1·00.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT; or, Louis Michaud. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

OLIVE'S WORLD. 18mo., cloth, 60 cents.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; or, The Grateful Irish Boy. 18mo., cloth, 40 cents.

American Sunday-School Union, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTIONS.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1918 Rittenhouse Square.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1918 Rittenhouse Square, between Walnut and Spruce, by catalogue, the neat furniture, comprising walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, cottage furniture, fine hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, etc. [4 26 2t

Furniture in use but a short time and in good order.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
16 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Offer to-day a job lot of
PRINTED FRENCH PERCALES, 25 CENTS.
Plain, Blue, Buff and Pink Percales, 33 cents.
BEST PLAIN PERCALES IMPORTED.
BLUES, BUFFS, PINKS AND GREENS, 50 CENTS.
Striped Poplins, for suits, 31 to 75 cents.
Mottled Poplins for suits, 25 cents to $1.
Silk Striped Poplins, for suits, 75 cents to $2·25.
Silk Mixed Poplins, for suits, $1 to $2.
CHEAP BLACK SILK HERNANIES.
3-4 Black Silk Hernanies, 50 cents, worth 87 cents.
4-4 Black Silk Hernanies, $1·25 to $1·50.
8-4 Black Silk Hernanies, $2·75 to $5.
BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS.
Striped Fancy Silks, $1·25.
Black and White Striped Silks, $1·25.
Japanese Silks of every variety, $1·26 to $2.
Plain Dress Silks, choice colors, $1·75 to $6.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS,
All widths, of the very best makes, at LOW PRICES.
GENUINE KID GLOVES,
Spring Shades, at $1; worth $1·25.
DUCHESS KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS,
Spring Shades, at $1·25; worth $2.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SHAWLS.
Plaid Woollen Shawls for Spring.
Staiped Woollen Shawls for Spring.
Striped Ottoman Shawls for Spring.
Reversible Silk Stripe Shawls.
Rock Spun Silk Shawls.
New styles Printed Cashmere Shawls. [1t
300 STRIPED PAISLEY SQUARE SHAWLS.
PURE CHENE LAINE AT $10, WORTH $18.

140. SPECIAL NOTICE. 140.

DUNKLE
AND
DRIESBACH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 140 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Opened this morning a large lot of BLACK SILKS from New York and Philadelphia Auctions. We particularly invite all persons about to purchase SILKS for suits, dresses or sacques, to first examine our goods.

50 pieces of Scotch Ginghams, double width, at 25 cents per yard.

100 pieces of Black Mohair Alpaca, at less than wholesale prices.

4 cases of White Pique, all new styles.

A fresh invoice of the real French Bow (Ladies' Neck Ties), the only place in the city to get them.

500 yards of Fine Brocade Brilliants left; will sell them at 25 cents per yard, slightly soiled. 1t4t

DRESS GOODS HOUSE RAMPANT.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

BLACK SILKS.

Drap de Lyons, Drap de France,
Lyons Taffetas, Cachemire de France,
All of the American Silks,

Comprising, with others, a most magnificent stock of elegant qualities and low grades. Buyers of Silks for suits or sacques are invited to examine.

SILK POPLINS.

Silk Chain Grisailles.
Silk Chain Poplins.
Plain and Figured Japanese Silks.

POPLIN MIXTURES.

Friendly Mixtures, 31 to 75 cents.
Dressy Designs of good fabric.
100 pieces Striped, 37 to 75 cents.

MOURNING GOODS.

Hernanies, 31 to $3·50.
Grey Poplins; Black Poplins.
Black Alpacas; Mohair Tamise.
Delaines; Jet Black Goods, etc. [1 7fsm

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
THE STANDARD!
The Demand for them Greater Than Ever.

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER SCALE IN THE WORLD OF EQUAL SIZE AND STRENGTH, AND MORE GENERALLY IN USE.

Hay Scales,
Track Scales,
Depot Scales,
Platform Scales,
Counter Scales,
EVERY VARIETY.
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS
Of all Kinds.
Baldwin's Patent Alarm Money Drawer.

For sale, wholesale and retail.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Scales of all kinds repaired and put in perfect weighing order. 4 26 mtuss3t4p

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2½ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, ETC.
HORSTMANN BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH and CHERRY Streets,
Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
have now on hand all articles necessary for the
I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION,
viz., Regalia, Jewels, Sashes, Badges, Batons, Medals, Gloves, Gauntlets, and all articles necessary.
A large assortment of Silk, Bunting, and Muslin Flags. 4 24 2t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Insurrection—It is Dying Out—Aid Asked from the United States.

The Cuban Insurrection—How Long They Can Hold Out.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It has come to the knowledge of the Government that unless material aid is rendered to the Cuban insurgents, they will be compelled to succumb to the power of the Spanish authorities within sixty days at the outside. This fact is acknowledged by the warmest friends of the insurgents, and it is known to the British, French, and Spanish Ministers here. No action will be taken by our Government at present that will strengthen the insurgents in the slightest degree.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire—Loss $150,000.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A row of two-story frame buildings, from 145 to 155 N. Clark street, were destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. They were occupied by Schneider, Mulheany, D. R. Bauer, William Bodenstadt, Sheffer & Kromer, drapers; G. Kaufman & Kurtz, dyers; A. Lomer, cigars, and Byrn, undertaker. The total loss amounts to $150,000.

Serious Charges Against Officials.

General J. C. Webber, late secretary of the new State House Commissioners of Illinois, laid before Governor Palmer serious charges against the board. He says that in their financial report they neglected to account for $3600 received for old buildings; that they allowed Bernard & Gowen to alter a bid for cutting and setting stone before all the bids had been opened and examined; that they paid $7000 for cut stone to said firm where there was none called for by the contract and none furnished; and that they paid said firm $80,000 on a contract obtained by fraud and corruption. He cites the names of some twenty persons to prove his allegations.

A Doctress Distinguished.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Doctress Adelaide Gillman, of this city, has been appointed Examining Physician of the Homœopathic Mutual Insurance Company of New York. This is said to be the first appointment of a woman to fill such a position.

Attempted Suicide.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Jennie Wieman attempted to drown herself in the Ohio river last night, but was rescued when sinking.

Homicide.

John Howard shot Alfred Parrs in a quarrel last night. Parrs will die. Howard escaped.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration at Covington, Ky., to-day, is largely attended by the members of the fraternity of this city.

The Latest Market Reports.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull; the better and high grades declined 25c. Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extras, $6·75@8·50; do. family, $8·25@10·25; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extras, $7@8·50; do. family $9@11·50; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extras, $6·25@7·75; do. family, $8·26@9·00. Wheat dull and lower; sales of prime Valley red at $2@2·05. Corn dull; prime white, 80c.; yellow, 83@85c. Oats dull at 70@73c for light, and 75@78 for heavy. Rye, $1·40@1·55. Pork, $32. Bacon, rib sides, 16¾; clear do. 17⅛c.; Shoulders, 14⅛c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19⅛c. Whisky firm at 92c.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton quiet; 150 bales sold at 28½@28¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 82@85c. Oats firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels at 79@81c. afloat, and 78½@79c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31. Lard dull but unchanged. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	172	Pacific Mail Steam.	95¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33	West. Union Tel.	43¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98¾	Toledo & Wabash.	72⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	76
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	137	Tennessee 6s, new	67½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	135¾	Gold	133⅝

Market strong.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 26.—There was only a limited demand for the better descriptions of beef cattle to-day, and prices were hardly so firm, whilst inferior grades were extremely slow of sale, and prices mostly nominal. We quote choice at 10@10½c.; fair to good at 9@9½c.; prime at 7@8½c.; and common at 5@6c. ℔ lb. gross. Receipts, 1278 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
60. Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 8@10⅛.
25. Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@9.
65. P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
110. P. Hathaway, do. and Western, 7½@9¾.
65. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 9@10.
80. James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
50. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 9@10½.
106. Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 6@8⅛.
100. Martin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster county, 8@10.
120. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 8@10.
80. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6½@8¾.
40. H. Chain, Lancaster county, 7½@9.
56. J. & L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7@9.
62. Frank & Schomberg, Lancaster county, 7@9.
86. Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
31. Elkin & Co., Lancaster county, 7½@9½.
24. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 7½@9.
27. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7½@9.

Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry at $40@80. Springers were in moderate demand at $35@65. Receipts 125 head.

Sheep were less active, and the market closed dull at a decline. Sales of 6000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 6½@8½ cents ℔ lb., gross.

The depression recorded in the Hog market was again the most prominent feature to-day, and prices suffered a further decline. Sales of 4000 head at $13@13·50 for slop, and 13½@15 for corn fed, the latter rate for extra.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Last evening a mulatto boy, probably fifteen years of age, stepped into the residence of Mr. William Badger, No. 1408 Pine street, and made a clean sweep of the apparel on the rack. He was seen going out of the building by a lady, but she supposed him a domestic in the employ of Mr. Badger, and therefore gave no alarm. The young thief slipped into the dwelling while the inmates were in an upper story. Six coats, one of velvet, and a pair of lady's gloves with gold fastenings, comprised the spoils of the dishonest mulatto.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........55 | 11 A. M.........69 | 2 P. M.........72

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York 17th inst., arrived this morning.

BREST, April 26.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris from New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. C. Evans, Hammond, Fall River, Workman & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Norwich, Scott, Walton & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, New London, J. Rommell & Co.
Schr A. H. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, do.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr A. H. Hammond, Paine, from Wellfleet, in ballast to captain.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Cohasset, in ballast to captain.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Orr, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brem. schr Grand, Gormley, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to C. E. Vanhorn. Left barque Savannah and schr F. Keating loading for Philadelphia.

Schr Hattie Page, Haley, from Navassa 9th inst., with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr D. Miller, Megee, 3 days from New York, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, to a family without children, on Sixteenth street, near Spruce.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
4 26 3t* No. 439 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—ON MARKET STREET, ON or before July 1, a very desirable property, between Fourth and Fifth. Address, with real name and business, CONFIDENTIAL, this office. 4 26 6t*

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2120 BRANDYWINE Street, with modern improvements. In complete repair. Inquire No. 3 S. FIFTH Street.

4 26 3t* T. E. CHAPMAN.

A

THE FINE ARTS.

The Opening of the Spring Exhibition at the Academy.

The fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opens to-day. On Saturday evening a private view was given for the benefit of artists, amateurs, and critics and, as usual on such occasions, the galleries were so crowded that it was impossible to make a very close examination of the works of art, or to gain more than a general idea of the character of the collection which is supposed to show something of the progress of American, and especially of Philadelphia, art during the past year. The exhibition is very unsatisfactory, whether compared with those of former years or whether considered as an expression of American art. There are, perhaps, fewer really worthless pictures than on some former occasions, but the general average of the works is not up to the usual mark, and the refusal of a large number of the Philadelphia artists to contribute has obliged the Academy to fill up the many vacant spaces with their own property, which undoubtedly has a value of its own, although it has not the claim to novelty, and at the annual exhibition the public expect and have a right to see something new. Indeed, the works of art belonging to the Academy constitute nearly three-fifths of the exhibition, while the remainder is largely made up of pictures that have been exhibited to the public at various times during the year, and the contents of private galleries. These suffice to fill three of the rooms, and although some of our younger artists have contributed works of merit and promise, the only important American picture is Professor Schussele's "Esther Denouncing Haman," No. 96, which was painted for the Academy. Messrs. Rothermel, Edward Moran, George C. Lambdin, Isaac L. Williams, W. H. Willcox, John Faulkner, George F. Bensell, E. B. Bensell, Peter Moran, and other prominent artists are not represented at all, and others have sent either old works or but a picture or two.

This state of affairs is the result of the quarrel between the Academy and the artists, which culminated last year. This unfortunate difficulty has produced its natural results in the poorest exhibition that we have had for many years, and in depriving the artists of the best possible means of putting their works before the public. That the Academy has not done its duty in its relations with the artists is certain, and there is a general feeling that as the institution is managed at present there is but little reason to hope for an improvement. Both parties stand upon their dignity, and it seems that it is almost hopeless, with the bitter feeling that prevails, to expect for any movement towards a reconciliation from either side. The Academy of Fine Arts, however, as the oldest institution of the kind in the country, and in support of its pretensions as a school of art, owes it to itself and the public that both in its annual exhibitions and in its general management it should do more for the advancement of art in Philadelphia than it has done hitherto. Public opinion places the burden of the disagreement with the artists upon its shoulders, and a new line of policy is therefore imperatively necessary if it hopes to retain anything of its standing among the art institutions of the country.

If the Academy has failed to keep up with the spirit of the age, and to carry out the purposes of its foundation, the artists themselves have acted unwisely in discarding it. The interest of the majority of the public in art matters is not very great, and experience has proved it is almost impossible to get up exhibitions outside of the Academy that will command general attention. By refusing to contribute, therefore, the artists deprive themselves of the best means of informing the public of what they are doing and the progress they are making, and they lose the incentive of competition. A large majority of the people of this city derive their only knowledge of art matters from the spring exhibition of the Academy, and this exhibition is the only one that receives general notice from the press. For these reasons the artists do themselves a positive injury by refusing to contribute; and looking at the matter from a merely business point of view, it seems scarcely worth while to discard a positive advantage which is worth something in dollars and cents, as well as reputation, merely to gratify a fit of spleen, and without some hope of accomplishing beneficial results.

If the works which are now in the various studios, and which have recently been exhibited in the picture stores and other places where but a comparatively small number of persons see them, had been sent to the Academy, the vacancies which that institution has been obliged to fill from its own stock would have presented a more attractive appearance, and the general character of the exhibition would be much improved.

During the past year the artists have not been idle, but many works of decided merit have been produced, which for the credit of Philadelphia art ought to be placed before the public in the most prominent manner. There is no good reason why this city should be behind New York in art matters, and it rests in a great measure with the artists themselves whether we are to retain our ancient reputation or not. As an expression of our art standing the the spring exhibition at the Academy is worth all the others put together; it is by this that strangers, as well as our own citizens, judge of the art progress of Philadelphia, and on this account the collection now open to the public is discouraging in the extreme.

We hope sincerely that an improvement will take place before another year passes round, and that some effort will be made to bring the artists and the authorities of the Academy to an understanding satisfactory to both parties. A display of liberality and a disposition to do something practical for the encouragement of art, on the part of the directors, would probably have the effect of winning back most if not all of the seceding artists, and would advance the character of the institution and make it really worthy of the regards and support of the public. A system of management that might have answered half a century ago will not do at this day, and the sooner the spirit of old fogyism is banished the better it will be for all parties concerned, and the Academy will become what it ought to have been long ago, a genuine school of American art, entitled to the respect of the artists and the confidence of all who are interested in art matters.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE I. O. OF O. F.—

We have a full assortment of Black Coats, Pants, and White Vests, suited to the Anniversary, and can furnish entire suits from $15 upwards. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF GENTS' YOUTHS' *and* BOYS' CLOTHING *at equally low prices.* STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Garments unequalled by any Ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn Cough and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

ECONOMY OF ICE.—Why use a half bushel of ice in twenty-four hours when half the quantity can be made to do the same amount of service? To accomplish this great saving use one of BARTLETT'S POLAR REFRIGERATORS, and then even at the present high price of ice you will find this luxury but a small addition to your household expenses. *Dr. Hall, of Hall's Journal of Health,* pronounces the Polar the best in use. Call and examine it at the warerooms of the manufacturer, John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street. Sold wholesale and retail.

HOUSE CLEANING.—The present being house cleaning time, we would cordially recommend to the notice of housekeepers the advertisement in another part of our paper to-day, of Wincher, Hartman & Co.'s Washing and Cleansing Powder. This powder acts like a charm in cleansing paints, window glass, and household articles generally, and all should have a supply of it. One trial will prove its efficiency and power. It can be had at the grocery stores and of Mr. W. H. Bowman, No. 1156 Frankford road.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

The bands of music all the time
Played while the Lodges formed in line;
And countless numbers from afar
Came on by steamboat, stage, and car.

The thousands filling up the street,
Dressed in regalia rich and neat;
And in the distance you could hear
The bugles sounding loud and clear.

The line was formed, and soon the street
Re-echoed sounds of many feet;
While shout on shout, and clapping hands,
Soon joined the music of the bands.

Rich banners to the breeze were flung,
As by this mighty host moved on;
And many a widow standing by
Gazed on the sight with tearful eye.

And said, God speed ye, noble men,
Who to the widow's wants attend,
God bless this Order, all will say,
And never will forget this day.
When brothers met, hands clasped they took,
WHERE JOINED IN FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

In CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT-TWENTY-FOUR,
To CHARLES STOKES' famous Clothing Store,
Where clothes of every cut you'll find,
Of every shape, and make, and kind.

The largest stock we always keep,
And we'll sell it very cheap;
So come and welcome, Fellows all,
Both odd and even, on us call,
Under CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

I. O. O. F.

Very Particularly Extraordinarily Important Announcement about the
ROUTE
of the GRAND PARADE.
MONDAY, April 26.

Members of the Order, on arriving in the city, will proceed at once to

THE GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

and receive a copy of a beautifully printed "Order of Exercises" for the evening, prepared by us, and by nobody else. Then, after each man has supplied himself with a good suit of "Rockhill & Wilson" Clothes, the procession will form on Broad street, countermarch to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605, THROUGH THE Hall, and out at the Sixth Street Door, affording each Brother an opportunity for another of our GREAT BARGAINS in Spring Clothing; thence up Sixth to Franklin Square, where the procession will dismiss, and all will go home and brush up their "Rockhill & Wilson's" for the festivities of the evening.

Don't forget to call for the only authorized "Order of Exercises" at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Originators of the Nitrous Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth. One hundred thousand persons have inhaled the gas at our various offices, without an accident or failure. The names and residences can be seen at our offices in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Philadelphia Office, No. 737 Walnut Street, below Eighth. Come to the headquarters. We never fail.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A SOURCE OF PLEASURE.—It is a source of pleasure when we can recommend a *bona fide* article. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is a credit to its maker, and will be of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. It is particularly good in cases of general debility. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. It is simply the pure juice of the grape made bitter by herbs and roots. Sold by Druggists.

IF YOUR business is dull, and you think that therefore you can't insure your life just now, think also of what will become of your family when you are no longer able to do any business. Take out a small policy in the AMERICAN LIFE OF PHILADELPHIA *now*, and increase it when you're able.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS.—The sale of the Stock of Fine Linen Housekeeping Goods at Messrs. Birch & Son's Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will commence to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

TO THE I. O. OF O. F.—
WE HAVE ON HAND
a full assortment of sizes and qualities
WHITE VESTS, FROM $2 TO $5.
WHITE VESTS, FROM $2 TO $5.
WHITE VESTS, FROM $2 TO $5.
WHITE VESTS, FROM $2 TO $5.
BLACK PANTS, FROM $5 TO $15.
BLACK PANTS, FROM $5 TO $15.
BLACK PANTS, FROM $5 TO $15.
BLACK PANTS, FROM $5 TO $15.
BLACK COATS, FROM $9 TO $30.
BLACK COATS, FROM $9 TO $30.
BLACK COATS, FROM $9 TO $30.
BLACK COATS, FROM $9 TO $30.

And all other styles of Gentlemen's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We have instructed our Salesmen to make a special deduction to members of the Order.

Yours, Fraternally,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Located on Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
C. D. HESS & CO. ....Managers.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK POSITIVELY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
Of the great Spectacular Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
With all its splendid music, dances, costumes, jewels, comic situations, wonderful and novel introductions,
PRODUCED AT A COST OF $10,000.
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
in this city, now in its seventh week, and only withdrawn because the Company is obliged to leave the city. To-morrow (Tuesday), Farewell Benefit of
MISS KATIE PUTNAM.
Wednesday, Benefit of Fannie Stockton.
Thursday, Benefit of Mr. W. Fiske.
Friday, Benefit of Mrs. J. A. OATES.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M

MARRIED.

HINKLE—RUSHTON.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. J. S. Kennard, Mr. CHARLES H. HINKLE and Miss CLARA RUSHTON, both of this city.

SAUNDERS—WISE.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Father Welsh, JOHN D. SAUNDERS to MARY V. A. WISE, both of this city.

WHITE—WARREN.—On Fourth-day, Fourth month, 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Upper Springfield, N. J., by Mayor Nappin, of Trenton, CHARLES H. WHITE, JR., to ELIZABETH WARREN.

DIED.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, JAMES STANT MORRISON, aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days, son of the late Elizabeth Morrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Mark Morrison, No. 318 Trout street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the New Cathedral Cemetery.

PALMER.—On the morning of the 24th instant, at Germantown, SIDNEY, son of B. Frank and Julia B. Palmer, aged 21 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, April 27, from his parents' residence, Church lane. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN RICHMOND.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic dress will be strictly observed.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

PAIN PAINT.

MY WANTS.

I WANT to show you where to go
For sorrow or for fun;
On Chatham square the people know
At Hundred Eighty-one.

A man with headache walks in there,
Three minutes it is gone;
'Tis WOLCOTT'S place, in Chatham square,
At Hundred Eighty-one.

Here comes a lady with Catarrh;
Annihilator goes
Right through obstructions which debar
The passage through the nose.

The place is crowded, I admit,
The sick are everywhere;
In private rooms I see them sit,
Free office, Chatham square.

Some strip to PAINT from head to heel,
All ages, sexes there—
All sorrow flies, and joy they feel,
Free office, Chatham square.

Here comes a Bunion, there a Gout—
Neuralgia leaves the face;
And Rheumatism goes right out
At WOLCOTT'S free cure place.

Cancers and Ulcers, every kind,
Most frightful to behold,
All Inflammation quick resign—
The feverish place is cold.

Pump Inflammation, out they say,
The watchword everywhere;
Don't suffer pain a single day,
But go to Chatham square.

By turns you laugh, and then you cry,
To see the sick folks there;
The thousands that PAIN PAINT apply,
That go to Chatham square;

Across the Bowels PAINT apply;
Put on PAIN PAINT—not spare,
For Diarrhœa has to fly—
Free tests at Chatham square.

A lady having lost each bone
Within her NOSE, applied
To WOLCOTT'S place, where she was shown,
It was too late—she cried.

She had CATARRH a score of years,
And yet she never knew
'Twas this disease—shed bitter tears
When WOLCOTT told her true.

A NOTED doctor in NEW YORK
Has practiced THIRTY YEARS;
He had CATARRH, and had a talk
With WOLCOTT of his fears.

Ten years had lost the sense of smell
And fifteen years Catarrh;
His sight and hearing hurt as well,
While ulcers THROAT did mar.

Well-known he is; none stand more high,
But yet to WOLCOTT said:
I never knew Catarrh was nigh
'Till I your statements read.

And then one dozen pints he bought—
ANNIHILATOR pure—
Of WOLCOTT, for Catarrh he sought
And found a speedy cure.

His smell was perfect in three weeks;
In six his throat was healed;
Fine voice returned, and now he speaks;
Good singing power reveals.

Be on Your Guard.

Drive out these Demons from thy frame,
Wait not another hour,
But free thyself from all thy pain,
Believe! Thou hast the power.

The dread Catarrh Consumption breeds,
She flatters but to kill,
Perhaps with silence sows her seeds,
But works our ruin still.

DR. WOLCOTT is a man of business. He has been in the same office nearly six years, and folks know just where to find him. He has no time to visit race courses or base-ball matches—hardly time to snatch a lunch. People of common sense know that he means just what he says. He has too much honor to make a single false statement.

It is needless for us to state the success he has already achieved in the sale of his old standard remedy, the ANNIHILATOR, universally patronized for Catarrh and Colds in the head, which is to-day the only leading and reliable remedy for that loathsome yet universal complaint. Still more, he now puts up the ANNIHILATOR in pints *instead of half pints*, and makes it one quarter stronger and more efficient. He has cured, by the use of this invaluable medicine, not only thousands of almost hopeless cases of Catarrh, but hundreds of weak nerves. Many a man whose hands trembled to such a degree that it was impossible to read a newspaper without laying it on a desk, and who could scarcely write their name once a week, find immediate benefit. Pint bottles hold three of the 50-cent bottles, and he sells fifty pint bottles to one of the smaller size. Thousands suffer who would be wholly restored from the disgusting disease, CATARRH, which leads directly to lung complaints, dyspepsia, weak nerves, pain in the side and stomach, and liver complaint. Doctors in general do not understand Catarrh, and few are bold enough to deny it. Nothing ever taken into the stomach can cure it, for the disease is in the head. You might as well put a plaster on the foot to cure an ulcer on the hand. Catarrh is an ulceration in the head and a running sore; the matter falls in the throat and clogs it; at night runs down to the stomach and undermines the whole constitution.

Catarrh Snuff will always produce Catarrh and aggravate the disease. A sneeze is nature's most emphatic No, and dust of any kind is most positively injurious.

You must cure the festering ulcer in the head, and the difficulty in the throat and stomach, from this load of phlegm constantly pouring from the head, is removed. It must be cleaned out, instead of adding snuff and more filth.

Buy none of the Doctor's remedies unless in *pure white* wrappers.

CUT THIS OUT, post it up, and never forget there is ONE PLACE you can go, or be carried, and have all physical pain removed, free of expenses, at No. 181 Chatham square, New York, when all other doctors give you up as hopeless.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y. 1t

PARTIES IN THE MACHINE AND FOUNDRY business looking for a Superintendent or Partner who is thoroughly skilled in Mechanical Drawing, Pattern, and Machine work, can address ONSVILLE E. PRAY, Mechanical Engineer, Box 545, Portsmouth, N. H. Best of reference given. 4 26 2t*

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 wfm§

A

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
THIRTEENTH and FILBERT.
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT,
GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,
WITH PATENT DUST SCREEN,
GRATE BAR RESTS,
AND
WROUGHT IRON RADIATOR

These Heaters are made of Heavy Wrought-Iron, well riveted together, the only sure prevention against the escape of Gas or Dust. They are easily managed, without any dampers. The Patent Radiator avoids the use and annoyance of drums, and is permanently attached to the Heater. This is the most durable, simple, economical, and popular Heating Apparatus ever offered for sale. They are all guaranteed.

COOKING RANGES, for Hotels and Families
PORTABLE HEATERS,
LATROBE HEATERS,
LOW DOWN GRATES,
SLATE MANTELS,
REGISTERS,
AND
VENTILATORS.

We are also manufacturing a
New Flat-Top Heating Range.
Send for our Illustrated Pamphlet.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRICS
MADE UP WITH INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY.

CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, AND BANNOCKBURNS,
New Mixtures and Designs.
PIQUE, GRANITE, AND DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ELEGANT STRIPES,
Rare Beauties of Design and Colors, for Pantaloons,
WHITE AND BROWN DUCKS and WHITE MARSEILLES,
For Vests, made up in New Styles.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COATS,
Popular for Street Wear.
HALF-DRESS MORNING COATS,
Convenient for General Use.
BUSINESS COATS, English Style. Jaunty Garments.
SACK COATS, Tastefully Cut, coming into fashion again.
AND
Many Other Novelties of Material or Make,
Together with an immense assortment of everything appertaining
TO THE CLOTHING TRADE,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—This is a new establishment, just opened in the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, and strangers well to look in at it, if only for curiosity's sake. 4 14 4ptf

WALKING SUITS
OF THE
Newest Materials and Latest Styles
ARE NOW OPENING DAILY AT
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S.

In this Department we are prepared to furnish, READY-MADE, every variety of WALKING and TRAVELLING DRESSES, suitable for all tastes and of every quality. Orders filled with despatch.

CHESNUT ABOVE BROAD, Nos. 1412 and 1414.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock
OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY,
And at Prices as Low as any other establishment in the country.
Chesnut above Broad, Nos. 1412 and 1414.

NOW OPENING
LINENS AND HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
(Successor to James McMullan),
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 828 ARCH STREET.
FRESH STOCK,
Lowest Prices at which LINEN GOODS have been sold for Several Years.
BEST IRISH LINENS,
BEST LINEN SHEETINGS,
BEST TABLE DAMASKS.

Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, Towelings, Furniture Linens, Linen Drills, Bird-eye and Nursery Diapers, etc.

We intend to maintain our reputation for First-class and Pure Linen Goods.

We also intend to demonstrate to Linen Buyers that we can sell such goods at cheaper rates than are usually charged for Auction bargains.

HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

Every description of Dry Goods required to furnish a house invariably at the lowest prices, and of best qualities.

Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Muslins, Sheetings, Furniture Chintzes. White Goods of every description.

Hotels and Public Institutions supplied at Wholesale and Package Rates. 4 24 3t

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A fear possesses the public mind. It is that the British nation, in revenge for the rejection of the Alabama treaty, has determined to inflict upon us a scourge—namely, to send over to us its useless stock of actresses, actors, dramatists, and managers. In other words, to torment us like "Caliban," and compel us to carry wood. The fear, although we do not share it, is not altogether ungrounded. Without, for the immediate moment, dwelling upon the present peculiar state of our places of amusement, we may mention that in the latest European intelligence there are two items fraught with dire purport. The first states that "another ship-load" of *artists* has departed for America. The word "artists" is distinctly used. The second frets us with more evil. It states that Mr. Nelson Lee—a pantomimic writer—will visit New York next season, provided the inducement is sufficient. There is a sublety in this threat which seems to have political significance. The effete British Government, trembling in its shoes in the Tower of London, undoubtedly knew that we had Farnie already here, and with the recollection of the inquisition he'd of yore within the walls of that hated British Bastile, determined to rack us with another torment. Clearly there is forethought and cruelty in this. It is added, moreover, by the alarmists, that four British burlesque writers are now absolutely in the land, and ready to perform their nefarious offices at the shortest notice. If this be true, there is indeed cause for popular alarm.

Rejecting, however, the political aspect of the case, and simply taking it as it stands, we may safely say that the situation comes from the pusillanimity, meanness, and indolence of our own managers. To these defects may be added a mole-like nature on their part which never sees, but only hears, the approach of something or somebody. In the city of New York we have, as a rule, a singularly imitative, if not ignorant, set of managers. There are, of course, exceptions, well known to the public and thoroughly recognized by the press. The majority, however, are of the class we have described. The average manager sublets his theatre, and that direful institution called an "agent" is at once spawned upon the town. Of old it was necessary to deal only with a proprietor or manager. Now it is absolutely essential for an artist to dance after the gorgeous agent, who is usually as beautiful and obliging as a hotel clerk. By this contrivance New York is placed on the lowest level of provincialism. These theatres have no companies. Why should they? An agent will certainly make his appearance, and provide a sufficient entertainment for the evening. There is no scenery, because the agent has imported a mass of second-hand scenery from the other side, and there are no costumes for the same reason. The proprietor of the theatre simply stands by smirking—if it succeed. If it fails, he fails too—for he has nothing managerially to fall back upon. While this is going on our native artists are scattered, our home manufacture of art-material is destroyed, our dramatists are left at the mercy of Farnie, and the taste of the public is utterly perverted. And perverted by what? By the thing called burlesque, and by the buffoonery called pantomime. A year or so since the hook was baited with the glow-worm called spectacle, and it landed a great many mistaken fish. And these are what England gives us to replace the healthful drama of old! Any one of the English agents might say of the American public as "Trinculo" said of the strange fish:—"Were I in England now as once I was, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; there would this monster make a man." Unfortunately, the tables are turned against us. We remain perhaps the monster, but we give the piece of silver—and a very large piece too.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At half-past one o'clock Friday morning the extra session of the Senate, called by the President to assist him in the distribution of the spoils, was brought to a final adjournment. No special act of Congress having been passed providing for a summer or fall session to keep watch and ward over "the man at the other end of the avenue," as in the palmy days of Andy Johnson, there will be a Congressional recess till the first Monday in December next, unless the President, in the interval, shall deem it expedient to call the Senate together for executive purposes or the two houses for legislative business. In short, the President is left for seven months to get on in the conduct of the domestic and foreign affairs of the Government, with or without the further assistance of Congress, as he may elect.

It is given out that, having rattled off all the important domestic and foreign offices, having secured all the legislation necessary for Southern reconstruction, having provided snug places in the recognition of equal political rights to white men, and women too; and red men and black men, war men and peace men, including the Quakers, and being in no particular hurry to settle the Cuba question or the Alabama claims, General Grant will take things quietly during the absence of Congress, and, above all things, will maintain the policy of peace with foreign nations. There will be no trouble with England, we are told, and from what has been said about Sanford, nominated for Spain but not confirmed, we are left to infer that Mr. Fish has taken a leaf from the foreign policy of Mr. Seward, and would rather pay a good round sum for the island of Cuba than get it for nothing.

We must, however, be excused in the liberty of submitting to General Grant that decisive action in our foreign affairs is his true policy, and not "masterly inactivity." We have had quite enough of that under the two Johnsons. The House resolution on Cuba and the great speech of Senator Sumner on the Alabama claims embody the prevailing public opinion of the United States on these great questions. Nor do we think it will be wise, from present indications, to sit still and let these foreign complications drift along till the regular meeting of Congress next winter. On the contrary, we hold that to carry out any decisive steps contemplated by the administration, requiring the coöperation of Congress, it will be better to call an extra session of the two houses to meet these propositions at an early day than to wait till next December; or if General Grant, like General Jackson, on the main question, were to "assume the responsibility" of a decisive ultimatum in advance of a call upon Congress, he would be in no danger of a doubtful support from Congress or the people.

CANADA'S NEW ACQUISITION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hudson's Bay Company, the last of the great English commercial associations, has finally relinquished the claims it stubbornly maintained for more than 200 years, surrendered its trade monopolies, and ceded its territorial rights to Canada for the consideration of £300,000 and one-twentieth of the land that shall hereafter prove cultivable. At first view the advantage of the bargain appears wholly on the side of Canada, for the tract of which that Dominion becomes possessed is enormous, including at least 200 millions of acres of fertile soil, beside vast metalliferous regions; but we find on examination that the position of the company was such as to virtually force it to a sale of some sort, and that the inevitable future expense for colonization and settlement which the purchase entails upon the new possessor will be so vast that no larger immediate outlay could be safely risked. The privilege of colonization was open to the proprietors themselves, but under restrictions that would have impaired rather than added to the value of their possessions, and the reasonable remonstrances of the British provinces against the continued monopolies of commerce and exclusive territorial claims had become too pressing to be longer resisted by the Home Government. The company has no cause to complain. It receives in ready cash a sum equal to one-fourth of the highest estimate of its entire property, for giving up a tract to which it was by no means certain that it had a legal right; it retains the fur trade, hitherto the only source of its prosperity; it is relieved of all expenses of government, and it holds a future claim upon the twentieth part of lands which would never have become salable under its administration, but which will now, in the course of time, rise to great value. Whether Canada has done as well as it might is another question. There is strong reason to believe that if the charter of the company had been subjected to strict legal investigation, it would have been found defective to an extent warranting the occupation of the desired tract, without any compensation at all; and even if it had proved valid, no other customer was at hand, and the sale, as we have said, had become a positive necessity.

We are not informed as to the precise amount of territory which Canada secures. The limits of the company's possessions have never been very accurately fixed. According to the original grant of 1670 Rupert's Land included the entire region the rivers of which flowed into Hudson's Bay or Hudson's Straits, but the incursions of the French, up to the time of the cession of Canada to England, showed how powerless the owners were to sustain so vast a claim. Rival trading companies, too, began to dispute their supremacy in the early part of the present century, and sanguinary conflicts were frequent until a general consolidation was accomplished in 1821. At that period a new lease was granted for a term of years, giving the company control of the entire American territory north of the United States and Canada, excepting that held by Russia. This lease expired in 1859, and was not renewed, and the proprietors were thrown back upon the conditions of their first charter. Their greedy interpretation of this instrument was disputed by Canada, and for the past ten years the respective rights of both parties have been a subject of controversy. It is now settled upon terms which, although not corresponding to the inordinate pretensions of the company, may be considered extremely advantageous on all sides.

PRACTICAL PATCHING.

From the N. Y. World.

It is to be hoped that the present mania for reconstructing States on a purely political basis will not pass away till the State of Rhode Island has been remodelled. In that State no less than eight thousand white citizens are disfranchised for lack of a small property qualification. Their enfranchisement would make the State Democratic by two thousand majority. While there is talk of partitioning Texas so that the western part of the State, which is supposed to be Republican in politics, can be represented in Congress, and of remodelling Delaware by adding to that State eight counties from Maryland and two counties from Virginia, surely something should be done to bring Rhode Island up to the proper State standard in population and territorial boundaries. A glance at the map will show how easily this could be done by running a line due north from the present western boundary line of the State, so as to cut off all of Massachusetts east of Worcester and add it to Rhode Island. For the new State so constituted a new constitution would be needed, which should be submitted to a Democratic committee for decision, and, if need be, for revision. It would be required that the new constitution should make no distinction in voters on account of property, and the acceptance of the constitution, together with the representation of the newly reconstructed State in Congress, should be made conditional upon the rejection of the proposed fifteenth amendment. With the strong Democratic vote which would come in with the enfranchisement of the now debarred citizens of Rhode Island, the part added from Massachusetts, including Boston, would soon be Democratic, for the business interests and intelligence of the State are in that section, and where schools are plenty Democracy best flourishes. Such a State, so constituted in the very heart of New England, would fairly radiate intelligence to the extremest limits of that now benighted section, and would stand as a bulwark against the fanaticism, fœticism, and disunionism of that region. We owe this reconstruction not less to down-trodden Rhode Island than to the rest of the country, so long and so ruinously ruled by the ismatics of the East. Let this work of genuine reconstruction proceed without delay. The precedent of carving States for political purposes is fully established. As for the ministers, cabinet and foreign which come from what now constitutes Massachusetts, let Massachusetts generously give them to the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Corporation of the "Lincoln Institution" will be held at No. 308 S. ELEVENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Alteration of by-laws proposed. By order of seven members of the corporation.
MARY McHENRY,
4 22 5t First Directress of the Board of Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ I. O. O. F.—
GRAND AND IMPOSING REGALIA AND DRESS BALL,
in honor and commemoration of the
GRAND NATIONAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ODD FELLOWSHIP,
to be given under the direct supervision of the
GRAND LODGE AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON MONDAY EVENING,
April 26, 1869,
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE Streets.
MUSIC BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND.
REFRESHMENT AND SUPPER DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF ADOLPH PROSKAUER.

Tickets (refreshments not included), admitting a gentleman and two ladies... $3
Additional ladies, each... $1

To be had of the Janitors of the various Odd Fellows' Halls, Music Stores, prominent places of business throughout the city, and at the Rink on the evening.

The Committee offer as a memento of this gigantic Reunion of the Brotherhood from all parts of the continent of America, the following

PRIZES.

First—For the largest number of Tickets, over one hundred, sold by any Lodge, Encampment, or individual, there shall be given A MEDAL IN GOLD, struck from the die prepared by order of the General Joint Committee, valued at $100, and enclosed in a beautifully finished case.

Second—For the second largest number of Tickets, over one hundred, sold by any Lodge, Encampment, or individual, there shall be given A MEDAL, struck in SILVER, enclosed in a beautifully finished case.

Third—For the third largest number of Tickets, sold by any Lodge, Encampment, or individual, there shall be given A MEDAL, struck in BRONZE, enclosed in a beautifully finished case.

Fourth—One Ticket to the Ball will be given gratuitously for every Twenty-five sold by any Lodge, Encampment, or single individual.

Returns of money from sales to be made without delay to the Secretary of the Committee, Brother A. McNutt, No. 115 N. Sixth street.

NOTICE.

In order to promote the comfort of the visitors, it is requested that vehicles set down "*heads west*," and take up "*heads east*." This regulation will be rigidly enforced. 4 23 3t

☞ I. O. O. F.—MEDAL.—I. O. O. F.—The Commemorative Medal (TWO INCHES in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHELL, Secretary of the Committee, No. 40 South THIRD Street, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL issued by the I. O. O. F.
JAMES BINGHAM, JR.,
4 16 fmw5t Chairman.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.

The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth. One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

☞ FOR
CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
Subject to Democratic Rules. 4 17tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20tuths8t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.
3 27 t4 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity, and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3mwf

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 1m] PHILADELPHIA.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

WOOD HANGINGS.

1233 CHESNUT St.

D. W. STUART

Requests the favor of your company to examine specimens of

WOOD HANGINGS,

As now applied to plastered walls.

ALSO,

PAPER HANGINGS

Of every description and quality.

CARPETINGS.

EVERYBODY SAYS
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
Carpets and Mattings,
Of Rich and Elegant Designs.
What everybody says must be true.
3 19 fmw3mrp

1869 SPRING. 1869
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
IN BURLINGTON COUNTY, near the Rancocas River, eleven (11) miles from Camden,
A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT,
CONSISTING OF
2¾ ACRES OF GROUND,
Dwelling and Carriage House.

Grounds well fenced and planted with young and choice Fruit.

A NEVER-FAILING SPRING OF MOST EXCELLENT WATER.

The Dwelling is three-stories, and thirty feet front, with back kitchen and wash-house, with soft water for washing. There are ten rooms. All the rooms are furnished with shades, and the parlor and three chambers with matting; the dining-room and halls with oil-cloth; the walls are papered. Can go to the place by rail or steamboat. Distance from railroad station two miles; from steamboat less than half a mile.

PRICE, $6000—ONE HALF CASH.
Balance can remain on mortgage if desired.
For further information apply at
B. T. MILLIGAN'S,
4 21 wfm3t* No. 26 North ELEVENTH Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole country. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO.
The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwftM6

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—NEW stone COTTAGE, on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, eight chambers, and all modern improvements.
WM. H. BACON.
4 24 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 21

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE
STETSON HOUSE,
No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 lm

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 2 6 3m

D. W. STUART,
1233 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE DURABILITY OF
PATENT WOOD HANGINGS

Has been thoroughly tested during the past winter. Hot rooms, exposed to furnace or other heat, with more or less steam, the walls of which have been covered for a year, are now in as good condition as when the wood was first hung,

WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.

Our past experience enables us to apply these BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS in a more artistic and much less expensive manner than heretofore.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our assortment of Paper Hangings comprises the latest, best, and most elegant patterns manufactured in this country or imported from Europe, and our

Corps of Skilled Workmen,

For applying either the Wood or Paper Hangings, cannot be excelled. Parties in want of

WALL DECORATIONS

Are requested to pay us a visit and examine our styles.

D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
4 24 PHILADELPHIA.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN,
AT
J. C. FINN & SONS',
Southeast Corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts.,
4 16 12t*rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
2 18mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

WM. ALEXANDER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ALEXANDER,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 140 South THIRD Street,
4 21 6trp BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN S. COTTON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the seventeenth day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause why the said bankrupt should not be discharged.

L. S. Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—WM. McMICHAEL, Register. 4 19 m3t

ESTATE OF FRANK DE SILVER, DECEASED.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON T. DE SILVER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
4 23 fmw5t* Auditor.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 23 3m

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

We have received from Turner Brothers & Co. the May number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following list of articles:—

Christopher Columbus—John S. C. Abbott; with twelve illustrations. Magdalen—Harriet Prescott Spofford. Glass-Blowing for Little Folks—Louise E. Chollet; with nine illustrations. The Sacred City of the Hindus—Henry M. Alden; with ten illustrations. A Sin of Omission—Mary N. Prescott. Both Sides—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson: How they sat for their Photographs—T. B. Thorpe. The Plains, as I crossed them Ten Years Ago—Horace Greeley. The Workingmen of the Middle Ages—Eugene Lawrence. The Eve of St. Bartholomew; with an illustration. My Enemy's Daughter—Justin McCarthy; with an illustration. A Brave Lady—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" with two illustrations. Evening Rest—L. D. Nichols. Philly and the Rest—Mary E. Dodge. Deep Sea Sounding—Jacob Abbott; with an illustration. Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Book Table. Editor's Drawer.

From Henry M. Alden's description of the Sacred City of the Hindus we make these extracts:—

The Sacred City of the Hindus is a city so ancient that its origin is only mythically recorded. As the religious centre of Hinduism, of Buddhism, and then of Hinduism again, and for a long period as a secondary centre of Islamism, it has influenced the faith of more than half of the world's population. But numerous conflicts have almost entirely obliterated its earliest monuments; and what has not been thus obliterated has become inextricably confused on account of the appropriation by one conquering faith of the religious temples of that which preceded. Hindu writers have done little to relieve the difficulties of the archæologist. They have shown a singular neglect of chronology, and an utter distaste for noting and recording historical facts in a simple and consecutive manner. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that many of them have been accustomed to close thought, and have prided themselves on their intellectual acumen; that they have originated numerous systems of philosophy, and made great pretensions to logical accuracy; and that the habit of the nation generally, for thousands of years, has been to reverence the past, and to reflect upon and observe, with punctilious nicety, its religious ceremonies and social usages. They possess no single record, among the ten thousand separate manuscript works of which their ancient literature is said to be composed, on the historical correctness of which one can place much reliance. Legendary stories are so intermingled with real events, and the web of the one is so intimately inwoven with the woof of the other, and the two form so homogeneous a whole, that the finest microscopic intellects of Europe, after patient and long-continued examination, have been well-nigh baffled in the attempt to discover which is fiction and which is fact. A few threads of truth have rewarded their pains, and perhaps a few others may occasionally be drawn forth; but that the gaudy-colored fabric of Hindu history, manufactured by themselves, will ever be satisfactorily separated into its two component parts is as hopeless as to expect that the waters of the Jumna will ever cease to mingle with the waters of the Ganges. The result is, that this city of Benares, whose antiquity is very great, is robbed of much of the glory which is justly her due.

The older temples are objects of the greatest veneration, while those recently erected, however magnificent, are shunned by the thirty-six castes. Every one of these old temples has some legend connected with its origin. Some of them are decorated with paintings. In the porch of the Trilochan temple is a remarkable painting representing the punishment of sinners in hell. In the foreground is the River of Death, through which persons are seen endeavoring to make their way to the other side. Some are left alone to buffet with the waves in their own strength; while others, who when living in this world, supported Brahmans, are helped across by the sacred cow, who swims before and drags them along by her tail, which they grasp most tenaciously. The punishments represented are various. In one place a conscience-stricken sinner, who has recently emerged from the stream, is seen strongly resisting the executioner who is dragging him away by the leg. In another is an enormous vessel full of clarified butter, into which the wicked are ruthlessly plunged. Here and there executioners are standing armed with prodigious clubs, with which they cruelly belabor their helpless victims. One conspicuous object in this picture is a pillar of red-hot iron, on the top of which lies a writhing and agonizing mass of humanity. This punishment is exclusively reserved for adulterers.

From "The Workingmen of the Middle Ages," by Eugene Lawrence, we quote as follows:—

The industrious Arabs revived those useful arts which the barbarians of Europe seemed anxious to forget. They wove the richest fabrics of wool, cotton, or silk; they manufactured cloth of gold and carpets of unequalled splendor; their divans were covered with satin cushions and velvet hangings; and muslin and lace of fairy-like texture adorned the Moslem bride. In metals the Arabs were also excellent workmen. They forged huge chains and bars of iron; the steel of Damascus was renowned in the cities of Europe. Their jewelry was the fairest and costliest of the age; they lavished gold and silver in decorating their mosques and their palaces; and their mints produced a coinage that was the model of the European world. As architects they invented a strangely graceful style of building, in which the fancy of the artist seemed to revel in new creations, and of which the lovely ruins of the Alhambra form a living example; in their private houses they gathered the richest marbles, the costliest mosaics, fountains of dancing waters, and gardens of perpetual beauty.

The Arab workman was usually temperate almost to austerity. Mohammed had enforced the doctrine of total abstinence with a rigor unsurpassed by the most austere of modern reformers. He denounced temporal and eternal woes against the Mussulman who should touch the accursed wine. He had himself set an example of perfect abstinence, and in their purer age his followers obeyed the precept of their prophet. It was only in the decline of the nation that the Mohammedans learned to imitate the drunkenness and license of the Europeans. Temperate in their diet, frugal in their mode of life, the Arabs possessed sound intellects in sound bodies; they soon began to display an intellectual vigor that raised them to the front of civilization. They eagerly sought for knowledge amidst the ruins of Grecian literature, and the poets and philosophers of Athens and of Rome were translated for the benefit of the students of Bagdad and Cordova. The colleges and schools of the Arab cities were thronged with attentive scholars when the great nobles of France and England could neither read nor write; they produced eminent poets and graceful writers, while Europe had neither a literature nor a language; their libraries numbered thousands of volumes when Oxford possessed only a few imperfect manuscripts chained to the walls; and the poorest merchant of Bagdad lived with more comfort and was far better informed than the proud knight who came at the head of his barbarous squadrons to die on the burning plains of Syria in an ineffectual crusade.

The next important class of our benefactors at this period were the Jews. Despised and rejected of men, drived from city to city and from land to land, shut up in foul quarters of the mediæval towns, plundered by ruthless barons, and racked and tortured by infamous kings, the hapless Israelites, in all their cruel wanderings, never lost their frugal habits, their painful industry, their commercial order, their probity, and their hope. They settled in almost every land. They clustered together in the gardens of Syria, the rich cities of Spain, the barbarous lands of Germany and Muscovy, the dangerous realms of Richard or Philip Augustus. Every country and city was benefited by the presence of these indefatigable laborers. Wherever the Jew came he either brought capital or created it. He was the money-lender of Europe before the Florentine and Venetian bankers engrossed that gainful trade. He supplied the means with which merchants made their purchases, nobles supported their lavish establishments, and monarchs waged their destructive wars; and the usurious interest which he exacted for his loans made him hated and envied by the less prudent Christians. Jewish communities grew up in all the European cities, distinguished from their barbarous neighbors by the regularity of their habits, the purity of their morals, their learning and scholarship, no less than their commercial thrift; and when the Semitic Saracens had sunk into indolence and decay, their relatives, the Semetic Hebrews, continued to impart to Saxons and Franks the higher traits of an ancient civilization. While Greek and Roman, Babylonian and Carthaginian died out from the earth, the chosen people still preserved their mental and moral vigor.

Yet the most fatal persecutions met them in every land. They lived amidst scences of intolerable suffering. To rack and torture a Jew was the favorite employment of mediæval Christians. To treat him with insult and contempt was considered a Christian duty. Yet, in spite of the persecution of their barbarous neighbors, the Jews grew rich and powerful; their patient industry conquered at length in the struggle with feudal cruelty and indolence; their trading cities on the Rhine and the Moselle became again centres of intelligence and wealth; Jewish bankers, merchants, artisans, manufacturers became the models of those of Italy and Germany; and the example of Semitic learning and intelligence probably aided greatly in awakening the intellect of Europe.

The feudal nobles looked with an insane hatred upon the busy cities of the workingmen, and constantly labored to destroy their benefactors. They would have been glad to have swept them from the earth. Like Commines, they could not understand why God permitted laboring communities to exist. Froissart rejoiced in the slaughter of "the low-born peasants" of Ghent, and lamented that any of them were left. The Dukes of Burgundy loaded the cities with taxes, which they collected whenever they were able. They made every excuse for pillaging and burning them. The "good" Duke Philip burnt the rich town of Dinant, and drowned eight hundred of its citizens in the river; the bold Charles made magnificent Liege a fearful solitude. A warfare almost constant raged for several centuries between the workingmen of Flanders and the feudal powers around them, in which the men of labor were more than a match for the men of the sword—in which the long pikes of the tradesmen often put to flight great hosts of mail-clad warriors, and which aided in a great degree to produce the downfall of chivalry. The example of Ghent and Bruges everywhere awakened the self-respect of laboring men. Ghent stood at the front of European progress. James, and his son Philip, Van Arteveld awoke a wild enthusiasm for self-government which was felt in every land. The Parisian butchers and clothiers rose against their king, all Flanders obeyed Philip, and the people, it is said, adored him as a god; nobility and royalty began to be looked upon as badges of infamy; the crimes of kings and nobles made them hated as murderers and assassins; and the peasantry of France, in the rising called the Jaquerie, said very truly that, "The nobles of the kingdom of France, knight and squire, were a disgrace to it."

—*The Little Corporal*, published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, is, as usual, full of interesting and instructive articles suited to the tastes of young readers.

The Strasburgh Cathedral and Clock.

This clock is one of the notorieties of the interior, though I assure you that after looking at the Cathedral I felt that the machine up in the corner was a boy's play concern, and not worth having its name shed abroad through all the world. It came right for me to be there at noon, when the principal performance of the clock comes off. And there must have been two hundred more at the same time to see the same thing, the majority of them boys and loafers from the street of Strasburg. At twelve o'clock precisely the machinery began to move a little boy angel seated some six or eight feet up on the clock (for the concern reaches almost to the roof of the building) struck a bell, then a similar little angel turned an hour-glass which he holds forever and ever in his hands (and turns every hour in fact), then three or four figures higher up, which appear to be a foot or a foot and a half long, and represent childhood, youth, and old age, march out in succession in front of an old skeleton of Father Time, or Death, and as each one passes the old chap he strikes a bell fixed there, and at the same time Death himself strikes the bell with a human bone that he holds in his hand; then, higher up still, twelve other figures, representing the twelve Apostles, march around in succession before a figure of Christ, and turning, salute him, Christ at the same time lifting his hand in benediction over the head of each one, and, to crown all, three or four times during this complex operation a rooster (more elegantly called cock), as large as life, and standing on the very top of the clock, lifts his wings and crows with exceeding naturalness, and with a voice that fills the whole cathedral and adds great solemnity to divine service, I should say, when he and the priest happen to be both in exercise at the same time.

All of these many figures move with the regularity of machine work, and are highly puppet-like, and I should like to take a crowd of boys to see it, because it is curious and funny, but aside from a certain solemnity like that which attends any measured marking of the eternal flow of time (like the slow ticking of a clock in a still house, or the stroke of the hours by night in the resounding bell tower), there is nothing impressive in the renowned Strasburgh clock, and in a great cathedral, one solitary deep-voiced bell to announce the hours and the quarters would speak more than all the angels, bones, apostles, and roosters put together.

The spire of the cathedral is the highest in the world (468 feet), but it does not appear so, and if you were told that it was only 300 feet high, you would easily enough believe it. But oh! the work laid out on that spire. There is no end to it, and it would take all day to study it out, and then you would not get it all, partly because the bulk of it is so far away from you. Around the solid spire there is woven a beautiful, open network of stone, and there are statues and equestrian forms, and animals and grotesques, and stone allegories, and stone poems, and stone history, and stone conceits, and stone rosettes, and arabesques, as though the brain of the architect had become suddenly alive with curious and beautiful things which flocked out of him like ants out of a hill, and took their places by the tens of thousands in spire and form and then were turned suddenly into stone, and fixed forever, for the amazement of all generations. In this description I include the whole front clear to the pavement, for in the outer arch of the door at the foot of the spire there is carving enough, representations of Scriptural subjects, for an hour's study. I did not climb that 468 feet, but contented myself with standing on the opposite side of the square and making out what I could of the intricate and beautiful work with my field-glass—for Strasburg has the decency not to crowd her cathedral, but gives it space to show itself in its full glory.—*Cor. of Hartford Post.*

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference. Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

TO THE

I. O. O. F.

There will be TWO GRAND PROCESSIONS of the order, both DAY and EVENING.

ROUTE FOR THE DAY.

Form on Broad Street, Countermarch to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixth, up Sixth to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

ROUTE FOR THE EVENING.

Form on Broad street, right resting on Coates, up Coates to Tenth, up Tenth to Race, up Race to Eighth, down Eighth to

HAMRICK & COLE'S

Mammoth Dry Goods House,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To Those About Purchasing Silks.

HAMRICK & COLE

Would Make Known Their Intention to Offer from This Date

VERY UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

In addition to the excellent established brands of Black Silks for which our House has long been known, we have made large purchases under the depressed rates of the last few days, and from these will present the following

REMARKABLE BARGAINS:

VERY GOOD QUALITY, $2.
$2·25; WORTH $2·75.
$2·50; LATELY SELLING AT $3.
$3·25; USUAL PRICE $3·75.
$3·50 AND $3·75, SUPERB QUALITIES, ETC. ETC.

YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THESE EXCELLENT QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SEEN AT SUCH PRICES.

HAMRICK & COLE,

No. 45 North Eighth Street,

4 24 2t PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

IN

DRY GOODS.

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on

The First of May Next,

WILL OFFER THE

Most Extraordinary Concentration

OF BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER

Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS

Guaranteed as Represented.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dresses,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last steamer from Europe.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 South Eleventh St.,

ABOVE SPRUCE.

LINEN SHEETINGS! LINEN SHEETINGS!
From Auction, 20 per cent. below importers' prices.
Barnsley Linen Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, $1.
Barnsley Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1·12.
Barnsley Linen Sheeting, 3 yards wide, $1·45.
Pillow Linens, 1¼ and 1½ yards wide.
Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, 37½ cents up.
8-4 Bleached Table Damask, 87½c. to $3·50.
Fine Damask Napkins, $1, $1·50 to $11 per dozen.
Huckaback, Glass, and Crash Towelings.

UNDERWEAR FOR SPRING and SUMMER.
100 dozen Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, 20c.
150 dozen Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25c.
100 dozen genuine Iron Frame Hose, 37½c.
Gents' Gauze Shirts, 37½, 62½, 75c., up.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., 75c., up.
Children's Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., 68c., up.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gauze Merino Vests.
English Half Hose, best imported, 37½c.

PIQUE AND WHITE GOODS.
1200 yards White London Cord Pique, 31c.
White Pique, 12½, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½c., up.
French Pique, yard wide, 62½c.; worth 80c.
Plaid Nainsook, Plaid Cambric, Plaid Swiss.
French Muslins, two yards wide, sheer.
Soft-finished Cambric, yard wide, 20c. 4 24 sm2t

1869 E. & L. 1869

OPEN, TO-DAY,

SPRING GOODS.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW PERCALES,
POPLINETTES,
LACE POINTS,
LACE OLGAS,

FOR SPRING.

LACE FICHUES AND ROTUNDS.
TABLE LINENS, TOILET QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS.

FULL LINE STAPLE DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH,

4 3 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS FOR LADIES' & MISSES'

TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.

PLAIN, FIGURED, AND STRIPE POPLINETTES.
JAPANESE POPLINS,
TAKO CLOTHS,
PURE MOHAIRS (in Plain and Chene),
STRIPE POPLINS, in all colors,
MELANGE POPLINS,

Together with every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

3 27 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & various vintages. 45

WINES.

Just arrived, per "Favour," a cargo of LOUIS KOESTER'S

Celebrated Burgundy Ports and other Wines and Sherries,

From the Spanish house of MULLER, BONSAM & BACOB, for sale from wharf by the Importers.

WALDEN, KOEHN & CO.,

4 24 6t* No. 200 South FRONT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 30, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 24 5t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning.
April 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC. ETC.
Also,
SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
Including about 350 cases ladies', misses', and children's wear, in the most fashionable styles.
Also, by order of the Sheriff, large stock of general dry goods. [4 26 2t

On Thursday, April 29,
LARGE STOCK OF DAMAGED GOODS,
From the late fire, No. 231 Market street.
Full particulars hereafter. [4 26 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY EXTRA TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
From the Establishment of Mr. GEORGE H. BECHTEL, No. 716 Arch street.
On Tuesday Morning,
27th instant, at ½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of the above manufacturer's celebrated triple silver-plated wares. All warranted as represented or no sale. 1t

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
27th and 28th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of Modern Oil Paintings, by artists of reputation, comprising landscapes, river, and mountain views, all mounted in neat gold-leaf frames. [4 26 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. [4 26 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2l

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 3 mwsrp§

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

822 CHESNUT Street,

MARBLE BUILDING,

ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf§r

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2·50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 4t Property and Disbursing Officer.

HARDWARE, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF

HARDWARE!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,

No. 1321 MARKET Street,

Prior to the alterations in their store, will offer their large and extensive stock of HARDWARE at such prices as will insure rapid sales. [4 16 fmw2m

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1748 N. Tenth street
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1748 N. Tenth street, below Montgomery avenue, the entire furniture, comprising walnut and parlor dining-room, sitting-room, and chamber furniture, cottage furniture, rosewood bedstead, rosewood piano, pier mirror, fine plated ware, china and glassware, lace curtains, feather beds, fine hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. etc.
Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold at 10 o'clock, precisely, the modern three-story brick dwelling, 18 feet front by 70 feet deep. Immediate possession. 4 24 2t

Peremptory Sale at the Kensington Petroleum Refinery, Tulip street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward.
VALUABLE MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, STILLS, TANKS, PUMPS, CONDENSERS, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 27, at 11 o'clock, at the Kensington Petroleum Refinery, all the machinery necessary to carrying on a petroleum refinery, comprising steam engine, six-horse power; cylinder boiler, 26 inches in diameter and 28 feet long; 4 wrought iron stills, 4800, 4000, and 2400 gallons capacity; water pumps and 2 No. 4 rotary oil pumps; air pumps, made by Brinton & Henderson; treating tank; bleaching pan; oil and water tanks; condensers; about 4000 feet wrought iron connecting pipes; pulleys; shafting; a large quantity of tools, etc.
Also, 2 horses; 2 tanks; 1 body wagon; 3 sets of harness; brick work; lumber, etc.
May be examined any day previous, and on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [4 23 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
BRANDYWINE STREET, No. 2025—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, 5—$288, $30, $30, $30, $48.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, Upper Mount Bethel Township—Slate Quarry.
CHESNUT, No. 126—Valuable Five-story Brick Store, 29 feet front.
CHESNUT, Nos. 205 and 207—Valuable Four-story Iron-front store, 41½ feet front.
SECOND, Nos. 56 and 58 (South)—Valuable Stores.
ARCH, No. 933—Three-story Brick Residence.
CHESNUT, No. 819—Elegant Four-story Marble-front Store.
GERMANTOWN, Manheim street, N. E. of Township line—Elegant Residence.
FOURTH (South), No. 274—Four-story Brick Residence.
RACE, No. 710—Store and Dwelling.
FIFTH AND LOCUST, S. W. corner — Store and Dwelling.
WAVERLEY HEIGHTS—Country Residence and 16 Acres.
SEVENTH (North), No. 831—Residence.
SEVENTEENTH AND SUMMER, S. E. corner—Elegant Residence.
FIFTH (South), No. 323—Three-story Brick Residence.
HAVERFORD ROAD—Country Seat, 31¾ Acres.
BROAD AND BUTTONWOOD, N. E. corner—Valuable Lot and Buildings.
GERMANTOWN, No. 34 Linden street—Stone Residence.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1320—Three-story Brick Residence.
TWELFTH, No. 1636—Brick Residence and side-yard.
NEW MARKET AND COATES, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
EIGHTH AND WHARTON, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, No. 1810—Brick Dwelling.
THIRTY-NINTH (North), No. 68—Brick Dwelling.
SEVENTH (North), No. 853—Modern Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1422—Valuable Residence.
POPLAR, VINEYARD, AND GEARY STREETS—Triangular Lot.
RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. of Vineyard—2 Valuable Lots.
LUDLOW, Nos. 4204, 4206, and 4208—Brick and Stone Dwellings.
CATHARINE, Nos. 236, 248, 246, 244—Desirable Dwellings.
LOMBARD, No. 1115—Modern Dwelling.
HAMMONTON, Atlantic county, N. J.—Small Farm, 31 acres, and lot 7 acres.
FRANKFORD ROAD, N. E. of Ontario—Desirable Lot.
CATHARINE, Nos. 806 and 808—Brick Dwellings.
ESSEX, No. 803—Brick Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH—2 Valuable Lots.
CHERRY, west of Eleventh—Large Lot and Frame Dwelling.
ALTANTIC CITY, N. J.—Hotel, Constitution House, corner of Atlantic and Kentucky avenues.
$80 GROUND RENT—One-fourth interest.
Administratrix' Sale.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
500 shares Maryland Gold Mining Co.
For Account of Whom it May Concern.
27 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
$5000 loan of the city of Philadelphia, 6 per cent., issued to the Pennsylvania Railroad, redeemable July 1, 1887.
For Other Accounts.
Pew No. 25, North Aisle, Church of the Holy Trinity.
70 shares National Exchange Bank.
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
40 shares Central Transportation Co.
10 shares Bank of North America.
100 shares American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.
30 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Co.
20 shares Western National Bank.
145 shares Sterling Tack Co.
13 shares Bank of the Northern Liberties.
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad (old).
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
Full particulars in catalogues. 4 22 8t

Sale No. 1432 North Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE LACE CURTAINS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, MIRROR, FINE WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 28th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1432 North Fifteenth st., by catalogue, the entire Furniture of a family going to Europe, comprising—Elegant walnut drawing room furniture, green plush; elegant gilt centre and chess tables, inlaid mosaic marble; fine bronzes, fine marble figures and ornaments, marble urns, rosewood melodeon, elegant lace curtains, fine oil paintings, by P. Nerly, Linge, Zimmerman, Bolgern, Rossi, Wimmer; fine Swiss carvings, fine engravings, richly framed; sitting room furniture, crimson reps; superior oak dining room furniture, extension dining table, buffet sideboard, secretary bookcase, fine china, glass and plated ware; suits of elegant walnut chamber furniture, fine wardrobes, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, elegant Wilton, velvet and other carpets; fine musical box, etc. Also, the kitchen furniture, etc.
May be examined on the day previous to sale from 12 to 4 o'clock. 4 26 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale Catherine Street, above Broad.
TWO SUPERIOR GREY MARES, BAY MARE, TWO MULES, LARGE FOUR-WHEEL TRUCK, WATSON BUGGY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ETC.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the stable, Catherine street, above Broad, north side, 2 grey mares, 7 years old, suitable for work or driving; bay mare, 7 years old, fast driver; 2 mules, sound and good workers; large four-wheel truck, nearly new; Watson buggy, shifting top, with pole and shaft; double and single harness, etc., the properties of parties declining business. May be seen early on the day of sale. 4 21 5t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VERY SUPERIOR FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL AND INGRAIN CARPETS; STEAM ENGINES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including—Handsome walnut and cherry drawing-room suit superior parlor furniture, covered in fine reps, and hair cloth; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 4 very superior fire and burglar-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, and Lillie; superior dining-room furniture, spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, fine showcase, handsome Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets; fine window shades, china and glassware, etc.
ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.
Also, 2 extra large and very elegant oval pier mirrors, massive gilt frames; 4 oval and pier mirrors, handsomely framed. 4 26 2t

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
Peremptory Sale, No. 639 Arch street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY LILLIE & SON; SECOND-HAND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY EVANS & WATSON AND FARREL & HERRING, MONITOR AND DUODECAGON COMBINATION LOCKS; TWO FINE LARGE HORSES, LARGE TRUCK, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 639 Arch street, by catalogue, to close the Philadelphia Agency of Messrs. Lillie & Son, the entire stock of very superior Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, including—3 extra large chilled iron double-door fire and burglar-proof safes; 2 small burglar-proofs, in each patent combination locks; 5 large double-door chilled iron fire and burglar-proof safes; 40 superior chilled iron fire-proof, burglar-proof, and fire and burglar-proof safes, of various sizes, with the celebrated Monitor and Duodecagon combination locks.
SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
A number of superior second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes, made by Lillie & Son, Evans & Watson, and Farrel & Herring.
CELEBRATED COMBINATION LOCKS.
Suitable for banks, vault-doors, etc., of the Monitor and Duodecagon make.
FINE LARGE HORSES, TRUCK, ETC.
Large and very fine white stallion; large white draft-horse; large and superior heavy truck; heavy harness; quantity of rope, rigging, etc. [4 16 11t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

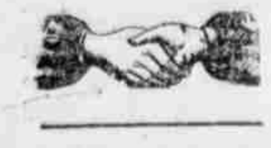
SALE OF A STOCK OF FINE LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASK TABLE GOODS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Mornings, April 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large stock of superior linen housekeeping goods, consisting of fine linen sheetings of all widths, splendid linen damask table cloths of all sizes and patterns, napkins of every variety, fruit cloths, doylies, towels, Turkey red damask, crashes, table and piano covers, cashmere, square, and long shawls, ladies' and gents' hosiery, bosoms, handkerchiefs, etc. etc. 4 22 6t

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, SOUTH-west corner of FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
CARD.—Persons relinquishing housekeeping, storekeepers and others desirous of selling their goods at public sale, either at their own place or at the auction store, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us. Our personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to us. Our charges are the most reasonable; we refer by permission to hundreds for whom we have sold as to capability and responsibility. 4 23 12t

SECOND EDITION

I. O. O. F.

"Fraternity and Brotherhood."



THE PROCESSION.

Thirty Thousand Odd Fellows in Line.

The Grandest Demonstration of the Kind Ever Seen in this City.

Philadelphia has never had such a throng within her limits as was seen to-day. Camden, and all the adjacent cities and towns, furnished their quota to increase the already over-flowing population of yesterday. At daylight our citizens were astir, making their final preparations for the grand demonstration in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and by 9 o'clock the streets north, south, east, and west were crowded with organizations moving to the spots designated for their formation. There was also a ceaseless tide of men, women, and children who were hurrying to secure a good stand from which they could see the grand procession, which was the largest and grandest affair ever witnessed in this country.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Division Marshals reported to the Grand Marshal, at Broad and Coates, where they received their orders for the day. They then proceeded to the head of the divisions assigned to their charge, where they awaited the hour of 12. In the meantime the Lodges arrived on the streets running east of Broad, and by noon all were in readiness.

The Route.

Punctually at that time the order was given and the line moved, the right wheeling into Broad street, from Coates, and up that magnificent thoroughfare to Columbia avenue, where it countermarched down Broad (west side) to Christian street; thence down to Third; up Third to Walnut; up Walnut to Fifth; up Fifth to Girard avenue; up Girard avenue (north side) to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Sixth; up Sixth to Race, and there dismiss.

The marching of this grand army of men on both sides of Broad street, with the flying flags and streamers, combined with the music of a score of bands, was a grand affair, and one that will not be likely to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. All along the rest of the route, the pavements, windows and door steps were packed with people, who cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the line passed by.

Chief Mulholland, with his police force, worked energetically, and deserve the thanks of everybody for the admirable condition in which they kept the thoroughfares, none of which were allowed to be obstructed in any way, so that the line containing some 30,000 men, was permitted to pass along with all possible celerity.

THE NOTABLES.

Among the notables who finally took their place in the procession were the following:—

M. W. Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, Tennessee; M. W. Deputy Grand Sire Frederick D. Stuart, Washington, District of Columbia; M. W. Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, Baltimore, Maryland; M. W. Grand Treasurer Hon. Joshua Vansant, Baltimore, Maryland; M. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Venable, Kentucky; M. Grand Marshal John W. Orr, New Jersey; M. W. Grand Guardian J. W. Smith, Connecticut, and M. W. Grand Messenger J. C. Chamberlain, Maryland. A large number of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the United States were also present in their place in the procession as indicated below, their magnificent regalia lending much to the attractiveness of the affair.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROCESSION.

Each Lodge that appears in the procession in regalia is formed in the following manner:—

Marshal and Assistants.
Outside Guardian.
Scene Supporters.
Members of the Initiatory Degree, in order of juniority, six abreast.
Members of the White, Pink, Royal Blue, Green, and Scarlet Degrees, respectively, in like order.
Members of the Royal Purple Degree.
Past Grands of the Lodge, in order of juniority, six abreast.
The Treasurer, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.
The Vice-Grand and Supporters.
be Chaplain, supported by the Warden and Conductor.
The Noble Grand and Supporters.
Inside Guardian.

The procession was made up in the following manner:—

Gen. St. Clair A. Mullholland, Chief of Police, acpanied by a patrol of thirty policemen, ten of them mounted and the remainder on foot, preceding the head of the procession at some distance, to enforce the order of the Mayor for clearing the streets.

Brother Thomas A. Rowley, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as Grand Marshal of the procession, decorated with a scarlet velvet sash.

Brothers James L. Graham and Thomas T. Town, the Grand Marshal's personal aids, decorated with scarlet silk sashes and silver rosettes.

The following, decorated with scarlet silk sashes and white rosettes, as aids to the Grand Marshal:—

A. Heineman,
Louis J. Ladner,
Absalom Taylor,
Theo. Reaver,
Charles J. Gibbons,
H. Carr,
Jacob Stein,
William Henry,
Harry Conner,
Henry Geisking,
Samuel Bower,
George C. Paul,
James Nelson,
Louis Prenot,
John Christy,
John G. Steinle,
L. Fishblatt,
J. B. Eberle,
E. L. Grant,
A. W. Richards.

Then came the twenty divisions into which the procession is divided, the division marshals being decorated with scarlet silk sashes and blue rosettes, and their aids with blue silk sashes and white rosettes.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bro. Peter Fritz, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George W. Buckman, Francis J. Keffer,
Mechanics' Band. Morgantown Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 658 to No, 466, in the order of juniority, principally the following Lodges, in full or by delegations:—

Klingerstown, of Schuylkill county; Live Oak, of Susquehanna county; Lyons, of Berks county; Mount Carmel, of Northumberland county; New Buffalo, of Perry county; Linglestown, of Dauphin county; Slatington, of Lehigh county; Beavertown, of Snyder county; Paxton, of Dauphin county; Fort Augusta, of Northumberland county; C. O. Bachman, of Northumerland county; Casco, of do.; Naomi, of Cumberland county; Rich Valley, of Allegheny county; Mineral Point, of Armstrong county; Augusta, of Northumbeland county; Triumph, of Fayette county; West Fairview, of Cumberland county; Freeburg, of Snyder county; North Wales, of Montgomery county; Monitor, of Westmoreland county; Amor, of — county; Wells' Valley, of Fulton county; Saucana, of Northampton county; Elon, of Easton, Northampton county; Uniontown, of Dauphin county; Magnolia, of Centre county; Orrstown, of Franklin county; Bloody Run, of Bedford county; Hebel (German), of Lancaster; Silver Spring, of Cumberland county; Hamilton, of Philadelphia; Renovo, of Clinton county; Saxton, of Bedford county; West Middlesex, of Mercer county; W. G. Brown, of Mercer county; Shenandoah, of Schuylkill county; Marysville, of Perry county; Oil City, of Venango county; Six Mile Run, of Bedford county; Tarentum, of Allegheny county; Centralia, of Columbia county; J. B. Nicholson, of Allegheny county; Uhland (German), of Philadelphia; Nineveh, of Greene county; Eilert, of Mercer county; Oliphant, of Luzerne county; Broad Top City, of Huntingdon county; Calvin (German), of Mercer county; Summit, of Carbon county; General Grant, of Schuylkill county; J. F. Temple, of Greene county; Sandy Lake, of Mercer county; West Philadelphia, of Philadelphia county; Rich Hill, of Greene county; Williamsport (Ger.) of Williamsport, Lycoming county; White Oak, of Mercer county; Ellsworth, of Schuylkill county; New Washington, of Clearfield county; Lost Creek, of Juniata county; Colfax, of Fayette county; Stone Valley, of Northumberland county; Gratztown, of Dauphin county; Newburg, of Cumberland county; Coalmont, of Huntingdon county; Manor, of Fayette county; New Salem, of Fayette county; Hoshimka, of Greene county; Caernarvon, of Berks county; Perrysville, of Juniata county; Youghiogheny V., of Duncan, Allegheny county; Worth, of Mercer county; Humboldt (German), of Philadelphia; Ten Mile, of Washington county; Mahanoy, of Northumberland county; Herndon, of Schuylkill county; Elias Wildman, of Pittsburg; Elysburg, of Northumberland county; Allaquippa, of Bedford county; Scott, of Allegheny county; Greensboro, of Greene county; Colerain, of Lancaster county; Auburn, of Schuylkill county; Carmel, of Westmoreland county; Latrobe, of Westmoreland county; Alliance (German), of Luzerne county; N. Huntingdon, of Westmoreland county; Locust Mountain, of Schuylkill county; Rhizoma, of Cambria county; Nockamaxon, of Bucks county; Butler, of Luzerne county; Long Swamp, of Berks county; Wiconisco, of Dauphin county; Veranda, of Blair county; Waymart, of Wayne county; R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg; Braddock's Field, of Allegheny county; Treverton, of Northumberland county; Shamokin Valley, Northumberland county; Gulf, of Montgomery county; Red Jacket, Wyoming county; Alma, of Cambria county; Neshannock, of Lawrence county; Sterlingville, of Wyoming county; Gallatin, of Fayette county; Mount Hebron, of York county; West Penn, of Schuylkill county; Neversink, of Berks county; Residenz (German), of Luzerne county; Thistle, of Luzerne county; Fayette City, of Fayette county; Drumore, of Lancaster county; Iroquis, of Philadelphia; Blucher (Ger.), of Allegheny county; Mingo, of Clarion county; Wyalusing, of Bradford county; Academy, of Chester county; Youngsville, of Warren county; Redstone, of Fayette county; Continental, of Berks county; Saxonia, of Butler county; Du Fregnes (Fr.), of Philadelphia; General Green, of Greene county; Lincoln, of Luzerne county; Pike Run, of Washington county; Arbon, of Tioga county; Asylum, of Bradford county; St. John's of Allegheny county; Peter Fritz (German), of Allegheny; Iron County, of Clarion county; Fort Littleton, of Fulton county; Huron, of Susquehanna county; Alpine, of Armstrong county; Wallen Paupack, of Wayne county; Meridian Sun, of Philadelphia county; Henry Lambert, of Pittsburg, Allegheny county; Middleport, of Schuylkill county; Altoona, of Blair county; Aughwick, of Mifflin county; Waynesburg, of Greene county; Falls of Schuylkill, of Philadelphia; Madison, Montgomery county.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bro. Isaac A. Sheppard, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. James Holden, William L. Wollerton.
Germantown Band. Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 465 o No. 376, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Aurora, of Philadelphia county; Equal Rights, of Philadelphia county; Conquanock, of Philadelphia county; Berlin, of Somerset county; P. Magee, of Allegheny county; Upper Dublin, of Montgomery county; White Haven, of Luzerne county; Peace and Union, of Berks county; Pilrim, of Chester county; Temperance, of Allegheny county; Robertson, of Beaver county; Pennsburg, of Montgomery county; Wangum, of Wayne county; Warrington, of Bucks county; Roaring Spring, of Blair county; Hiawatha, of Somerset county; Veritas, of Philadelphia county; Monocacy, of Berks county; West Newton, of Westmoreland county; Laceyville, of Wyoming county; Hebron, of Chester county; Blairsville, of Indiana county; Ivanhoe, of Chester county; George S. Morris, of Pittsburg; Norris, of Norristown; Highland, of Cambria county; Uncas, of Bucks county; Huffnung, (Ger.) of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county; Rhine (Ger.) of Pittsburg; Neshamony, of Bucks county; Monument, of Pittsburg; Little Britain, of Lancaster county; Path Valley, of Franklin county; Cherry Tree, of Indiana county; Fidelia, of Allegheny City; R. Blum (Ger.), of Allegheny City; Earl, of Lancaster county; Day Spring, of Pittsburg; Cocalico, of Lancaster county; American Star, of Philadelphia county; Social Friends, of Chester county; Manchester, of Allegheny City; Eastern Star, of Chester county; Block House, of Tioga county; Economy, of Montgomery county; Frankford, of Philadelphia county; Patterson, of Chester county; Archbald, of Luzerne county; Black's Eddy, of Bucks county; Coopersburg, of Lehigh county; Brandywine, of Chester county; General Worth, of Fayette county; Zocco, of Pittsburg; Chatham, of Chester county; Cohocksink, of Philadelphia county; Donaldson, of Schuylkill county; Mackinaw, of Perry county; Freeport, of Armstrong county; Banyan Tree, of Montgomery county; Nucleus, of Allegheny county; Albion, of Erie county.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bro. Franklin C. Garrigues, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. A. K. Dunkel, W. H. Pettit.
Sweeny's Band. United States Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, from No. 375 to No. 297, in order of juniority, as follows:—

Manoquesy, of Northampton county; Kittanning, of Armstrong county; Warren, of Warren county; Loller, of Montgomery county; Peace and Love, of Montgomery county; Pittsburg, of Allegheny county; Quittapahilla, of Lebanon county; Conestoga, of Lancaster county; Cowenesque, of Tioga county; Spring House, of Montgomery county; Hanover, of York county; Purity, of Philadelphia county; Fairview, of Chester county; Mercer, of Mercer county; Canton, of Bradford county; Great Island, of Clinton county; Penn Township, of Philadelphia county; Ringgold (German), of Schuylkill county; Chihuahua, of York county; Pocahontas, of Chester county; Orphans' Home, of Blair county; Gohonta, of Luzerne county; Good Will, of Columbia county; Kingsessing, of Philadelphia county; Conyngham, of Luzerne county; Triune, of Dauphin county; Walker, of Philadelphia county; Greenwood, of Perry county; Unity, of Bucks county; Philalelia, of Erie county; Mount Olive, of Philadelphia county; Kosciusko, of Lancaster county; Oneida, of Luzerne county; Octoraro, of Chester county; Tionesta, of Venango county; Cove, of Bedford county; Beaver, of Beaver county; Tonnalenka, of Fayette county; Yohogany, of Allegheny co.; Pughtown, of Chester county; St. Clair, of Allegheny co.; Strasburg, of Lancaster county; Mount Moriah, of Pittsburg; Banner, of Chester county; Myerstown, of Lebanon county; Sincerity, of Juniata county; Amphictian, of Wayne county; West End, of Philadelphia county; Neptune, of Philadelphia county; Cadwallader, of Philadelphia county; Marble Hall, of Montgomery county; Moss Rose, of Westmoreland county; Reading, of Reading; Sharon, of Mercer county; Palladium, of Indiana county; Providence, of Montgomery county; Improvement, of Philadelphia county; Shackamaxon, of Philada. county; Humane, of York co.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bro. C. C. McLaughlin, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George H. Book, John A. Barrett.
Phœnixville Band. West Philadelphia Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 296 to No. 263, in order of juniority, as follows:—

Apollo, of Philadelphia county; Ashland, of Philadelphia county; Alhambra, of Mercer county; Vulcan, of Luzerne county; Lackawanna, of Luzerne county; Paoli, of Chester county; Angerona, of Pittsburg; Mohegan, of Lebanon county; Mineral, of Schuylkill county; Merchants, of Philadelphia county; Ajalon, of Philadelphia county; Lily of the Valley, of Pottsville; Calumet, of Montour county; Conequenessing, of Butler county; Mount Joy, of Lancaster county; Rose Tree, of Delaware county; Covington, of Tioga county; William Penn, of Delaware county; Liberty, of Philadelphia county; Palestine, of Philadelphia county; Mystic, of Philadelphia county; Catasauqua, of Lehigh county; Adelphi, of Tioga county; Siloam, of Bucks county; Mountain, of Columbia county; Lisperville, of Chester city.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Bro. James Fitzpatrick, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. Chas. F. Jones, N. H. Stevens.
Roxborough Band. Norristown Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, from No. 262 to No. 191, in order of seniority, as follows:—

Atlantic, of Philadelphia; Eureka, of Northumberland county; Perry, of Perry county; Templar, of Philadelphia; Commercial, of Philadelphia; Venango, of Venango county; Fort Necessity, of Fayette county; Upland, of Chester city; Clarion, of Clarion county; Forest, of Luzerne county; Blue Mountain, of Lehigh county; Peters' Creek, of Washington county; Friars, of Bradford county; Berwick, of Columbia county; Tremont, of Schuylkill county; Lehicton, of Northampton county; Protection, of Philadelphia; Monterey, of Lancaster city; Twin City, of Allegheny City; Richmond, of Philadelphia; Curtis, of Norristown; Tacony, of Philadelphia; Mercantile, of Philadelphia; Mount Airy, of Philadelphia; Integrity, of Luzerne county; Marshall, of Franklin county; Radiant Star, of Philadelphia; Macungy, of Lehigh county; Welcome, of Philadelphia; Taylor, of Schuylkill county; Shawnee, of Luzerne county; Minerva, of Philadelphia county; Philadelphia National, of Philadelphia county; Eagle, of Montgomery county; Waynesboro, of Franklin county; Oley, of Berks county; Gratitude, of Montgomery county; Mechanicsburg, of Cumberland county; Manatawny, of Pottstown; Phœnix, of Chester county; York Springs, of Adams county; Merion, of Montgomery county; Old Monongahela, of Allegheny county; Cincinnatus, of Philadelphia county; Evergreen, of Perry county; Centre Square, of Montgomery county; Sunbury, of Northumberland county; Bedford, of Bedford county; Enterprise, of Philadelphia county; Star of Hope, of Chester county; Clearfield, of Clearfield county; Selin's Grove, of Snyder county; Northumberland, of Northumberland county; Shenango, of Lawrence county; Aquetong, of Doylestown; Lykens, of Dauphin county; Conemaugh, of Cambria county.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Bro. John F. Ballier, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. F. Phillips, F. Zaiss.
Hoffman's Band. Andre's Band.

The following German subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, with their invited guests:—

Chemsker, of Philadelphia.
Schubert, of "
Goethe, of "
Gen. Steuben, of "
Allemania, of "

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Bro. Christopher Kleinz, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. J. D. Plenrer, J. Welde.
Harmony Band. Pennsylvania Band.

The following German subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, with their invited guests:—

Franconia, of Philadelphia.
De Kalb, of "
Walhalla, of "
Gettysburg, of "

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Bro. J. W. Baney, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George F. Borie, J. W. Fisher.
Union Band. Merion Square Band.

Delegations from Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania.

NINTH DIVISION.

Bro. George Bertram, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. R. C. Smith, D. B. Sliter.
Franklin Band. New Holland Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, from No. 190 to No. 147, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Star of Bethlehem, of Philadelphia county; Fraternal, of Philadelphia county; Prospect, of Philadelphia county; Justice, of Philadelphia county; Farmers' and Mechanics', of Delaware county; Perseverance, of Dauphin county; Iron City, of Pittsburg; Shickshinny, of Luzerne county; Wissahickon, of Montgomery county; Oriento, of Bucks county; Chambersburg, of Franklin county; Conondoguir, of Cumberland county; Mount Dempsey, of Perry county; Capouse, of Luzerne county; Emblematic, of Reading; Bradford, of Bradford county; Pequa, of Lancaster county; Dauphin, of Harrisburg; Golden Rule, of Berks county; Germania (Ger.), of Reading; Grace, of Schuylkill county; Olive Leaf, of Luzerne county; Vigilant, of Philadelphia county; Green Hill, of Philadelphia county; Centre, of Centre county; Montrose, of Susquehanna county; Metropolitan, of Philadelphia county; Pine Grove, of Schuylkill county; Metamora, of Reading.

TENTH DIVISION.

Bro. J. H. Taggart, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. J. P. Morrison, John O'Grady.
McClurg's Band, Ringgold Band,
Ellsworth Band, Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 146 to No. 101, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Southwark, of Philadelphia county; Fredonia, of Philadelphia county; Fourth of July, of Philadelphia county; Mount Vernon, of York county; Shiloh, of Philadelphia co.; Van Camp, of Columbia county; Fidelity, of Philadelphia county; Anthracite, of Schuylkill county; Fort Penn, of Monroe county; General Harrison, of Philadelphia county; Orphans' Rest, of Delaware county; Mifflintown, of Juniata county; Industry, of Philadelphia county; Donegal, of Lancaster county; Elizabethtown, of Lancaster county; Paradise, of Philadelphia county; General Warren, of Philadelphia county; Mount Tabor, of Northumberland county; Gettys, of Adams county; Bernville, of Berks county; Lebanon, of Lebanon county; Carroll, of Schuylkill county; Hollidaysburg, of Blair county; Iras, of Wayne county; Juniata, of Huntingdon county; Brady, of Lycoming county; Olive Branch, of Philadelphia county; Covenant, of Philadelphia county; Oriental, of Philadelphia county; Lycoming, of Lycoming county; Fatherland (Ger.) of Easton, Northampton county; Crystal Fount, of Philadelphia county; Montour, of Montour county; Cussewago, of Crawford county; Presque Isle, of Erie county; Salome, of Reading; Empire, of Philadelphia county; Symmetry, of Berks county; Newport, of Perry county; Jersey Shore, of Lycoming county.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Bro. R. L. Bodine, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. W. W. Mayberry, Thomas B. M. Addis.
Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band. Churchtown Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, from No. 100 to No. 47, in the order of their juniority, as follows:—

Chosen Friends, of Philadelphia county; Spring Garden, of Philadelphia county; Clinton, of Clinton county; Lewistown, of Mifflin county; Lewisburg, of Union county; Schiller (German), of Philadelphia county; Doylestown, of Doylestown, Bucks county; Hope, of Philadelphia county; Carlisle, of Cumberland county; Cumberland, of Cumberland county; Good Samaritan, of Philadelphia county; Freedom, of Wayne county; Hopkins, of Bristol, Bucks county; Harmony, of Schuylkill county; Friendly, of Lehigh county; Mutual, of Northumberland county; Lehigh, of Allentown, Lehigh county; National, of Washington county; Susquehanna, of Lancaster county; Howard (German), of Wayne county; Keystone, of Northampton county; Brotherly Love, of Berks county; Mauch Chunk, of Carbon county; Columbus, of Franklin county; Mount Zion, of York county; Allen, of Allentown, Lehigh county; State Capitol, of Harrisburg; Harrisburg, of Harrisburg; Lancaster, of Lancaster City; Roxborough, of Philadelphia county; Hazleton, of Luzerne county; Gomer, of Pittsburg; Hand-in-Hand, of Philadelphia county; Beaver Meadow, of Carbon county; Adam, of Philadelphia county; Concordia, of Columbia county; Montgomery, of Reading; Social, of Schuylkill county; Independence, of Philadelphia county; Northern Star, of Bucks county; Girard, of Pottsville; Star of America, of Philadelphia county; Brownsville, of Fayette county; Greensburg, of Westmoreland county; Allegheny, of Pittsburg; Birmingham, of Allegheny county.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brother A. G. Goodall, Marshal.
Aids, Brothers James Lowry, James Patton.
Newport Germania Band. Beck's Philadelphia Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania, from No. 46 to No. 23, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Excelsior, of Philadelphia county; William Tell (German), of Pittsburg; Haydn (German), of Pottsville; Hancock, of Philadelphia county; Southern, of Philadelphia county; Benevolent, of Delaware county; Wyoming, of Luzerne county; Monroe, of Philadelphia county; Columbian, of Philadelphia county; United States, of Philadelphia county; Decatur, of Philadelphia county; Duquesne, of Pittsburg; Manayunk, of Philadelphia county; McFarlane, of Allegheny City; Robert Morris, of Philadelphia; Henecosis Adelphon, of Philadelphia county; Schuylkill, of Schuylkill county; Penn, of Philadelphia county; America, of Philadelphia county; Western Star, of Pittsburg; Friendship, of Philadelphia county.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. John F. Glenn, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. H. C. Pugh, H. K. Spear.
Keystone Band. Fire Zouaves' Band. Liberty Military Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 22 to No. 11, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Adelphia, of Philadelphia county; Teutonia (German), of Philadelphia county; Miners', of Pottsville; Amity, of Philadelphia county; Lafayette, of Philadelphia county; Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia county; Harmony, of Philadelphia county; Philanthropic, of Philadelphia county; Wildey, of Philadelphia county; Philadelphia, of Philadelphia county; Jefferson, of Philadelphia county; Kensington, of Philadelphia county.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. William B. Mann, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. E. Reese Moore, John R. Johnson.
Jefferson Band. National Cornet Band. National Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 10 to No. 1, in the order of juniority, as follows:—

Philomathean, of Philadelphia county; Mechanics', of Pittsburg; Rising Sun, of Philadelphia county; Hermann (Ger.), of Philadelphia county; General Marion, of Philadelphia county; Franklin, of Philadelphia county; Morning Star, of Philadelphia county; Wayne, of Philadelphia county; Washington, of Philadelphia county; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia county.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. R. S. S. Heath, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. S. Williams, C. Parker.
Band. Band.

Subordinate lodges of New Jersey, numbering about 5000 men.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. John C. Schafer, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. Harry O'Neill, John L. Young.
Band. Band.

Subordinate Lodges of Ohio, District of Columbia, and New York.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. S. Sands Mills, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. R. G. King, P. M. Snowden.
Band. Band.

Subordinate lodges of Maryland, numbering about 1500 men in this, and the same number in the eighteenth division.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. Joshua Lynch, Marshal.
Aids—Bros. J. F. Reinecker, J. Peck Dukehart.
Band. Band.
Subordinate Lodges of Maryland.

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. B. W. Bailey, Grand Marshal Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.
Aids, Bros. F. M. Rea and William Jenkins.
Weber's Cornet Band. National Brass Band.
Subordinate Encampments of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia, New York, and Maryland.
Elective Officers of Subordinate Encampments.
Grand Encampments of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia, New York, and Maryland.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Bro. George Fling, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George W. Fox, J. R. White.
Hermann's Band. Coatesville Band.
Tennessee Delegation acting as an escort to Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth.
Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
Grand Officers of Louisiana and Georgia.
Grand Lodges of Ohio, District of Columbia, New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania being under the Marshalship of Bro. Robert Mackey, Assistant to the Grand Marshal, with Bros. Charles W. Ridgway and Henry Kunzig as Aids.

THE BANNERS OF THE HOME LODGES.

Like an army with banners, this grand procession makes the circuit of the city. The number of banners of all sorts displayed is beyond actual computation, and as startling in variety as they are imposing in number.

The most prominent flags were those of the Grand Lodge of the United States, but, being too large and unwieldy for carrying in the procession, they were thrown to the breeze from the Academy of Music. The largest of the two is twenty feet in length and eleven and a half feet in width, and both are made of white silk appropriately embellished with scarlet trimmings.

The banner of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, however, is carried in the parade, and is remarkably attractive. It is treasured very highly by the Order, having been painted years ago by Woodside, and figured in many demonstrations, but never before to-day in such a grand and imposing outpouring of the Order. The front of the banner is made of white silk, and bears seven female figures, each of them typical of some one of the cardinal and guiding principles of the Oder. In addition to these figures, the face of this banner bears a representation of the coat-of-arms of the State of Pennsylvania. The back is made of new silk of a rich scarlet hue, with an appropriate inscription. But not the least attractive feature is the trimmings, which are hung about the banner in gorgeous profusion. The banner has been specially renovated and reconstructed for the occasion of the grand parade, but reconstruction has not gone so far as to destroy or even to impair its almost sacred identity.

It is impossible to give detailed descriptions of all the banners in the procession, especially as it is so long and unwieldy in consequence, that we are obliged to write this description before it is fully under way. We give below, however, short descriptions of many of the more noticeable banners to be seen in the procession, beginning with those of our home lodges.

Liberty Lodge carries a superb banner. It is of large size, having a white silk front and a scarlet silk back. The painting, which is very fine, represents the Goddess of Liberty and an Odd Fellow's widow and orphan. On the back of the banner is the following inscription, in gold letters:—"Presented to Liberty Lodge, No. 272, I. O. O. F., by their Friends in West Philadelphia." The trimming is of rich gold lace and fringe, the top being decorated with scarlet velvet hanging in festoons, and surmounted by a golden eagle.

Apollo Lodge carries a very handsome banner, which is a mass of embroidery and chenille work, with a golden lyre in the centre. The body of the banner is white and blue silk velvet, and the whole is set off with rich scarlet festoonings.

Tacony Lodge also bears a very attractive banner, the face of white silk and the back of scarlet, with festoons of blue silk velvet and trimmings of gold. The painting on the face represents a member of the order in full regalia, assisting a widow and orphans. In the background is the representation of an angel of mercy pointing to the scene thus described. A church, as emblematical of Christianity, and a house as a comfortable dwelling, appear in the distant perspective.

Mystic Lodge carries a very beautiful banner, the face of blue silk, with a picture of Rebecca at the well, and the back of scarlet, with satin finishings and an inscription in gold. From the beak of a golden eagle surmounting the top stream festoons of scarlet.

Enterprise Lodge carries a new and beautiful banner, just completed for the occasion. It is made unusually attractive by an accurate oil painting of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order in the United States. The same Lodge has also introduced a new style of regalia, which was adopted by several other Lodges for the parade to-day. On either side of the collar are three circles, five of the six being typical of the five degrees of the Order, and the other of the open Bible. At the ends of the collar the number of the Lodge is given, thus combining utility with beauty and attractiveness.

Robert Morris Lodge, one of the first of the Order, will parade a black silk-velvet banner, with gold embroidery, the name and number of the Lodge, and the three links, being of fine bullion. It has a scarlet silk back, with scarlet velvet drapery, trimmed with gold fringe, and whole being surmounted with a dove.

Monterey Lodge carries one of the most noticeable banners in the whole line. The face is composed of blue silk, and thereon are painted three figures representing Friendship, Love, and Truth, robed in the degree colors of the Order. The All-seeing Eye and the motto, "In God we Trust," occupy a prominent position on the front. The back of the banner is of white silk, with gold letters shaded with Paris green.

Mount Olive Lodge carries a banner painted by Woodside, of very artistic workmanship. The painting represents the Goddess of Liberty holding a medallion likeness of Lafayette, while another graceful figure appears in the act of crowning him with an olive wreath. Scarlet festoons and a golden eagle compete the banner.

The Fourth-of-July Lodge is faithful to its name, and carries an imposing banner representing the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all the likenesses having been taken by Woodside from authentic portraits.

The Merchant's Lodge carries a banner with a rich black velvet front and blue silk back. The name of the Lodge, the number, and the three links are of the finest silver embroidery; the whole being finished with rich silver lace. The top is very prettily finished with rich scarlet silk velvet gracefully unfolding.

The De Kalb Lodge carries a large banner, on the white silk face of which is a representation of the death of De Kalb, at the battle of Camden, S. C., August 16, 1780. The back is of blue silk, and contains a beautiful picture, emblematic of charity.

Richmond Lodge carries a large sized banner, the front of which is of white silk, set off with gold, and with festoons of purple silk velvet, the whole being surmounted by a golden eagle. The painting represents a rock, at the foot of which appears Jonathan and David, while in the distance is seen the figure of a man armed with bow and arrow. The back is of rich scarlet velvet, and bears an inscription to the effect that the banner was a present to the Lodge from the ladies of Shekinah Temple.

Radiant Lodge carries a white silk banner, cut in the shape of an apron, trimmed with scarlet and gold bullion, and containing the various emblems of the Order. The back of the apron is of scarlet silk, appropriately inscribed.

In addition to the ornamented banners, a large number of white silk or satin, with appropriate decorations, are carried in the procession.

Philanthropic Lodge carries a flag of white satin, trimmed with scarlet silk fringe, with the inscription, "I. O. O. F., Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15," and three links, the emblem of the Order, worked with needle in floss silk in the centre. The staff is mounted with a gilt eagle, bearing in its mouth a beautiful silvered wreath.

Similar flags are carried by the following lodges:—Star of America, Justice, Amity, Prospect, Purity, Chosen Friends, Southwark, Heneosis Adelphon, and Shackamaxon.

THE BANNERS OF VISITING LODGES.

Oriental Lodge, of Washington, D. C., carried a handsome white silk flag, on which were inscribed the insignia of the Order. The staff was surmounted by a beautifully moulded silver eagle.

Warren Lodge, of Baltimore, Md., carried a red satin banner, with paintings representing the all-seeing eye, the scales, the hands, the links, the altar, and the coffin.

Independence Lodge, of Baltimore, Md., carried a white satin banner, with a beautiful painting representing the charitable objects of the Order. A widow and orphan are sitting in a room, with two members of the fraternity bestowing relief in the shape of greenbacks.

This lodge also had with them a white satin flag, which will be presented to Philadelphia Lodge, of this city.

Morning Star Lodge, of Havre de Hrace, Md., bore a white satin badge, with a handsomely painted portrait of Charity. The back of the banner is of red satin, with an inscription, presented by the ladies of Havre de Grace to Morning Star Lodge.

Washington Encampment, of Lancaster, Pa., carried a purple velvet banner, representing the fraternal feeling of the Order. The four races of the human family are represented by full length portraits [of the Caucasian, the African, the Asiatic, and the American.

Kane Arctic Lodge, of Camden, carried several varied colored flags, a large medallion portrait of Thomas Wildey, the father of the Order, and a handsomely bound volume of the Holy Bible.

Morning Star Lodge, of Haddonfield, N. J., carried the banner of the Grand Lodge.

Washington Lodge, of Salem, N. J., bore a large-sized oil painting of Washington.

Strasburg Lodge, of Maryland, carried a white satin banner, with a handsomely-executed painting of Friendship.

Liberty Lodge, of Baltimore, bore a red satin banner, on which a full-length picture of Justice was painted.

Mechanics' Lodge, of Baltimore, had in line a magnificent banner, with a picture of charity, which was painted inside a scroll wrought in bullion.

Bordentown Lodge, of Bordentown, carried a banner with the representation of Charity twice blessed.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Postmaster-General Creswell and General Lee—The Tobacco Interest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Postmaster-General Creswell is now here, and expects to remain a week. He is adjusting private business.

General Lee proposes remaining another week.

Messrs. Boniger Brothers here, agents for the French tobacco contract, expect to require eleven thousand hogsheads from the Baltimore market alone.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Meeting of United States Armorers.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—A meeting of United States armorers was held in this city on Saturday night, to consider the recent action of Congress in relation to the eight-hour law. Resolutions were passed thanking members of Congress for their exertions in behalf of working men, and especially Senator Wilson, and requesting him to accept a public reception from the armorers here on his return from Washington.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 26—P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅞@12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. Lard dull, but unchanged.

HAVRE, April 24.—Cotton opens dull for both on the spot and afloat; on the spot 144f.; 142½ afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Stocks dull. Gold, 133¼. Exchange, 8½. 5-20s, 1862, 121¼; do. 1864, 116⅛; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 115⅛; 1867, 115⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛. Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89⅝; Canton Co., 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; New York Central, 160⅝; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 149⅜; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 98⅞; Illinois Central, 143⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 98⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 136⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 135.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Maddock & Co. vs. Winsor. An action to recover for supplies furnished the defendant's steamship Saxon. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $556·93.

Samuel A. Wertz and John S. Lentz, executors of Albert S. Walton, deceased, vs. F. Theodore Walton. An action on a promissory note. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

J. Alexander Smith vs. Peter Beitler. An action of trespass to recover damages for the destruction of plaintiff's awning post by defendant driving his wagon against it. The defense alleged that the occurrence was an accident. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Bail cases were resumed this morning.

William Price, alias Wade Sipple, an old convict, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and other jewelry belonging to Charles Laflerty.

There were three other indictments charging the same defendant with stealing various articles of jewelry, to which, however, he pleaded not guilty, and the prosecutors not being in attendance the cases were not tried.

Christiana Lewis was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a silk dress, belonging to a lady with whom she was living at service. There was a complete failure of legal proof, but the Court was so well satisfied that she was in some way criminally connected with the matter, that she was required to give security to be of good behavior.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Indians and their Agents—The West Opposed to Quaker Appointments—Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Quaker Indian Agents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There is a strong feeling among Western Senators and members against the President's appointments of Quakers to be Indian agents. It is asserted by Senators from Kansas and Nebraska that Grant promised them he would not interfere with Indian agents in their States without first consulting them. This promise, it appears, was made on the morning of the day when the Quaker Indian agents were sent in. This led to the rejection of several of them. Grant asserts his determination to appoint other Quakers in their places.

Government Property for Sale.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order directing that hereafter all property belonging to the department offered for sale shall be sold by public auction or under sealed proposals. Heretofore it has been the custom to dispose of old furniture, carpets, etc., at private sale to chance purchasers.

Naval Order.

Captain Thomas G. Corbin is ordered to duty as a member of the Board for the Examination of Ships, of which Commodore Selfridge is President. Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Sarbeel is ordered to the Saugus, and First Assistant-Engineer Joseph Fulley to the Seminole.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

BOSTON, April 56.—The Fiftieth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship was observed to-day in Boston with much spirit and imposing display. Some forty-six lodges, in the regalia of the Order, with banners and music, formed the procession, which marched through the principal streets, attracting an immense crowd of spectators. Appropriate ceremonies will take place in the Music Hall this afternoon, to be followed by a banquet to-night.

The weather is delightful.

Ship News.

BOSTON, April 26.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool.

Fred. Douglass and the Brazil Mission.

BOSTON, April 26.—A petition is being numerously signed here requesting the President to appoint Frederick Douglass Minister to Brazil.

The Odd Fellows in Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 26.—The Odd Fellows of this city, with London Lodge, of Leesburg, celebrated to-day by a grand procession, after which they listened to an oration on the rise and progress of the Order by Past Grand Chaplain McCabe. The visitors are being entertained this afternoon, and will return to-night.

Contradiction.

HUDSON, April 26.—The report from Poughkeepsie that Mrs. Brown, after her acquittal, told a newspaper reporter of this city that Brown left with her a confession is unauthorized, and entitled to no credit.

THE BALL TO-NIGHT AT THE RINK.—This immense establishment has been fitted up and decorated with special reference to the grand ball which will be given to-night by the Odd Fellows. A number of additional chandeliers have been put up, so that the spacious edifice will be brilliantly lighted. The balconies at either end of the building have been placed in order for the accommodation of the bands of music. On the northern end, over the balcony, is the "All-seeing Eye," beneath which are the words, "Friendship, Love, and Truth." On the southern end are the links of the Order, with the words "Welcome, thrice Welcome." These words meet the eye of the visitor as he enters the ball-room from Race street.

All around the structure are festoons of the bunting, and from the girders hang the American flag and the coat-of-arms of each State in the Union.

CORONER'S CASES.—Last night the body of an infant about six months old was found in the woods at Forty-third and Pratt streets, West Philadelphia.

This morning the body of a newly-born female child was found floating in the Schuylkill river, at Vine street wharf.

The Coroner was notified in both cases.

TAMPERING WITH LETTER-BOXES.—Some time during last night the letter-boxes at Sixth and Jefferson streets and Sixth street and Columbia avenue were broken open, and it is supposed that their contents were abstracted.

BROKE A LIMB.—A man named James Tracy fell down, at Seventh and South streets, last evening, and broke his leg. Removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 26.—The parade to-day of the Odd Fellows has attracted much attention, and business in many departments was partially suspended.

Coffee is quiet, with small sales of Rio at 14½@17½ cents, gold. In sugar and molasses no change.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $52 per ton, without finding buyers.

There is very little movement in Flour, the trade only buying for immediate necessities. About 800 barrels changed hands at $5@5·50 per barrel for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@9 for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois do. do. do., and $10 @12 for fancy lots, according to quality. In Rye Flour no change; small sales at $7@7·25. In Corn Meal no transactions.

The offerings of good Wheat are small, and this decription commands full rates; inferior is not wanted. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·70@1·75 for red, and $1·80@1·85 for amber; white may be quoted at $1·90@2. Rye is selling in lots at $1·45. Corn comes forward slowly and meets a fair inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels at 88c. for yellow; 83@84c. for Western mixed, and 86c. for high mixed. Oats are steady at 74@76c. for Western and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is firmer and selling in lots at 95c. to $1, tax paid.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh V n bds.rg	96	16 sh Leh Val R....	56
44 sh 10th & 11th.2d	71	19 sh Penna R....	59½
4 do......2d.	71	33 do.........	59½

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CORporators of THE PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN BRIDGE COMPANY will be held for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of said corporation, on MONDAY, May 10, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the City Council chamber, in the city of CAMDEN.
It THOMAS S. SPEAKMAN.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
3 25 EAST SIDE.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.
Just received, by ship "Stamler," 93 casks white French China, from the largest manufacturers at Limoges, all first quality goods, extra selected.
600 dozen Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.
Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.
Dining Sets, 129 pieces, $27·50.
These goods will compare favorably with any French China ever brought to America. [4 26 2t
Call and examine them before making your purchases.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT.—Fronting on the main street in HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city, Two Cottage Houses, brown stone fronts, French roofs; parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on first floor, with gardens in front, side yards, and large yard in rear. Easy of access several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 26 3t* No. 328 North SIXTH Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—At Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad, a Two-story Double House, with large yard and stable, at N. E. corner Nineteenth and Tioga streets, finished with all the modern conveniences.
Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. MASSON,
4 26 3t No. 328 N. SIXTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN SPAIN.

THE CONSPIRACY IN ITALY.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, April 26.—The conscription authorized by law has been completed throughout Spain. There was no rioting or disorder except at Avila, a small town about fifty miles from Madrid, where the conscription was postponed for a time on account of the opposition of the people.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The Mazzinian conspiracy recently discovered at Milan seems to have been wider spread than was at first supposed. Arms, ammunition, documents, etc., belonging to the conspirators, have been discovered and seized in this city.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 26.—Consols for money 93⅛ and for account 93⅜; 5-20s, 80⅜; Railways steady; Illinois Central, 98⅝; Atlantic and Great Western 26⅜.

PARIS, April 26.—The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 71·37f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—Evening.—Cotton closes dull. Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day 9000 bales. Corn, 26. 9d.; for new lard, 71s. 6d.

LONDON, April 26—Evening.—Tallow, 45s. 6d.; Sugar dull, No. 12, D. S. on the spot 38s. 6d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d.; Linseed oil, £31. 5s.

HAVRE, April 26.—Cotton closes at 144f. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 141½ for low middlings afloat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Abbott-Sprague Imbroglio—It Reaches a Crisis.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Abbott-Sprague difficulty is beginning to reach a crisis, and it is expected that it will be settled in one way or the other to-day. At an early hour this morning Senator Abbott addressed a note to Senator Sprague demanding to know if, in his speech in the Senate on Friday last, he meant to refer to him (Abbott) when he used the illustration of "puppy-dog;" if so, he asks for immediate and full retraction of the offensive language, which retraction, when made, is to be given to the public press.

The note, which was delivered to Senator Sprague by a friend of Senator Abbott, requests an early reply.

Thus far no reply has been received, and it is not known what course Senator Sprague will take, but the impression is that he will deny having applied the offensive language to Senator Abbott. A large number of Senators have now become interested in the affair. Among them are Senators Sumner, Sherman, Pool, Morton, and Anthony, all of whom are laboring to secure an amicable settlement. Senator Abbott declares that he will be satisfied with nothing but full retraction from Sprague. The friends of the latter, with "pet" Halstead as their spokesman, say that "Little Rhody" has no apology to make, and that the burly Senator from North Carolina can go ahead and do his worst. The rooms of Senator Abbott are crowded this morning with his friends from North Carolina, together with several Senators and members who have taken aninterest in the proceedings.

Sprague is also called upon by many persons. The city is on the *qui vive* for the result of the pending correspondence.

The Eight Hour Law.

Senator Wilson has already received a large number of telegrams from various trades unions, workingmens associations and leading politicians throughout the country, warmly approving of his letter to the Secretary of War, Rawlins, relative to the eight hour law. The opinion of the Attorney-General, Hoar, together with a circular of the letter of Secretary Borie, is exciting a great deal of bad feeling towards the administration among the workingmen throughout the country. Senators and members now here have received letters and telegrams almost without number, protesting against the action of Mr. Borie, and denouncing the opinion of the Attorney-General as having been made to order, at Borie's request. Some of the trades unions have petitions in circulation asking the removal of both Borie and Hoar from the Cabinet, on the ground that they are hostile to the interests of the laboring classes. The best politicians here regard Borie's order as a great blunder, and they assert that, if it is not revoked, it will tend to array the workingmen against the administration all over the country, and defeat the Republican party at the fall elections.

A Girl Burned to Death.

WORCESTER, April 26.—On Saturday night, while an adopted daughter of Edward Hellet, of North Oxford, was proceeding to bed, her clothing took fire from a candle in her hand. The girl was burned to death, and the house and a barn adjoining were consumed. The loss will reach $2500, on which there is an insurance of $1000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the last performances of the amusing burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given this week. This entertainment has had an immense success, and it is now in the full tide of prosperity, and would probably run for months to come. The previous engagements of the troupe, however, render a return to Chicago necessary, and those who have been entertained by this merry performance will have to find amusement elsewhere in the future. The following benefits are announced for this week:—On Tuesday, Miss Katie Putnam; on Wednesday, Miss Fanny Stockton; on Thursday, Mr. M. W. Fiske; and on Friday, Mrs. J. A. Oates.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. H. Hackett will appear this evening as "Sir John Falstaff" in the Shakespearian comedy of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, for the accommodation of the visitors in the city on the occasion of the Odd Fellows' semi-centennial anniversary.

The performance will conclude with the burlesque of *Ixion*, in which the Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers will appear.

On Friday Mrs. Charles Walcot will have a benefit, when Colman's comedy of *The Heir-at-Law* will be performed, with Mrs. Walcot as "Cicely Homespun," Mr. Felix Zogers as "Zekiel Homespun," and Mr. Walcot as "Dr. Pangloss." The comedy will be followed by the burlesque perpetrated by the late Charles Walcot, Sr., upon Sheridan Knowles' play, and entitled *The Hunchback Reconstructed*, in which the Misses Willmore, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Mark Brooke, Mrs. Brelsford, Mr. Street, and others will appear, and the performance will conclude with Boucicault's drama of *The Octoroon*, with Mrs. Walcot as "Dora Sunnyside."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear every evening during the week in the drama of *Fire Fly*. Lotta's new drama, *Pepina*, is announced as in rehearsal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 26, 1869.

There is a very easy feeling in monetary circles to-day, which promises to culminate in a few days in a very satisfactory Money market. To-day the demand for currency was quite active, and well distributed among the mercantile, industrial, and manufacturing interests, which fact may be regarded as a sign of general business improvement. The supply of capital, however, awaiting employment is so largely in excess of demand that the pressure was not felt in the least, whilst the rates were, in very many instances, almost nominal. The market, in fact, is almost the antipodes, in most features, of that of the 1st of April. Considering the severity of the pinch from that date to the 10th, the present market presents one of the strangest contrasts which has been witnessed for many years.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading RR..........................s10.. 47⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$2900 City 6s, New.ls.	101⅞	32 sh Read R......	48
$1000 do.......2d.	101⅞	100 do..s10wn.	47·94
$2000 Pittsbg 5s.....	71½	500 do...ls.b10.	48⅛
$3000 C & Am 6s, '83. lots..	86½	100 do.....b30.	48⅛
$1000 Leh V new bs.	94	100 do.s5wn.48	1-16
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82..	65½	100 do.....s30.	48
5 sh Penna R...c.	59⅝	200 do..ls.b10.	48⅛
108 do.......ls.	59½	300 do....s5&1.	48⅛
58 do.......ls.	59½	200 do...ls.s60.	48⅛
5 do.......c.	59½	100 do..s30wn.	48½
100 sh Ph & E.s60wn	28⅝	100 do.....s60.	48
100 do..........	28¾	200 do...ls.b30.	48¼
800 do.......ls.	28¾	700 do.....s60.	48
100 do.......c.	28⅞	300 sh Cata Pf...b5.	35½
300 do.......c.	28¾	72 sh Leh Val....ls.	56
300 do.....b60.	28⅞	33 do.....s5.	56
1 sh Cam & Am R.	125	100 sh N. Pa. R.b60.	35

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅛	11·20 A. M.	133⅛
10·05 "	133½	11·30 "	133⅜
10·22 "	133⅛	12·00 M	133⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121¼; do., 1864, 116½@116¾; do., Nov., 1865, 118¼@118½; do., July, 1865, 115½@115¾; do., 1867, 115½@115¾; do., 1868, 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝. Gold, 133¼. Pacifics, 104⅞@105⅛.